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USSR DELEGATE SPEECH TO GENEVA CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD061450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Disarmament Committee is continuing its work in Geneva. Today's session examined a special working group's report on the question of concluding an international agreement on guaranteeing security to nonnuclear states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. This question is one of the urgent problems of limiting the arms race. Its intent responds to the main task of today--preventing the risk of a nuclear war.

During the present session of the committee the idea of working out and concluding an international convention of the question of guarantees of security to nonnuclear states, which was initiated by the Soviet Union and other socialist states again found understanding and support in particular on the part of the nonaligned countries. No objections in principle either were expressed against the idea of such a convention on the part of other countries.

At the same time, there still remain certain difficulties in the path to a practical realization of proposals on elaborating such a convention. Prokofyev, deputy representative of the Soviet Union at the Disarmament Committee, stressed in his speech that, as had already been stated by the Soviet Government, the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against those states which refrained from producing and acquiring such weapons, and which did not have them on their territory. We are ready, he said, to invest these pledges in the formula of an international convention. Taking into account, however, the difficulties standing in the way of this, we would not object to, in parallel with working out the convention, an examination of other variants of giving security guarantees to nonnuclear states.

The Soviet representative pointed out that as yet not all delegations in the committee were manifesting readiness to deal in a businesslike manner with the problem of strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear states. This is shown, for example, by the recent speech by the representative of China. Hardly anyone would be surprised by the crude anti-Soviet attacks and provocative inventions distorting the policy of the Soviet Union, for such speeches have become a tradition for the Chinese delegation at the committee. At the same time, one cannot (?ignore) the fact that the Chinese representative virtually called on nonnuclear countries to acquire nuclear weapons, that is, called for a further spread, in essence, of such weapons.

We have a different attitude, said the speaker. The Soviet Union is firmly and consistently in favor of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and of stopping production of them and of full nuclear disarmament. This line responds to the vital interests of all countries and peoples.

BORISOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

LD061725 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 August, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Borisov writes: The second international conference to discuss the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty opens in the Geneva Palace of Nations on August eleventh. The problem of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons has become a topical problem back in the sixties when the number of countries having nuclear weapons increased. The number of so-called "near-nuclear" states, that is states whose scientific, technological and economic potential enables them to produce nuclear weapons, started dangerously increasing.

The rapid development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, aside from obvious benefits, also constitutes potential danger: Plutonium that is a by-product of the operation of an atomic power plant can be used for creating a bomb. According to forecasts of the International Atomic Energy Agency the annual output of plutonium in the world will reach 1.5 million kilograms by the year 2000. And, as is known, only eight kilograms of plutonium is needed for the manufacture of an atomic bomb with a yield of 20 kilotons. (Such a bomb was dropped in Hiroshima).

112 states are now parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that was worked out and concluded on the Soviet Union's initiative. But two nuclear powers, France and China, and also a number of "near-nuclear" countries are yet not parties to the treaty. Among them there are such states as the Republic of South Africa whose racist policy is a defiance not only to Africa but also to the entire international community, and Israel, whose aggressive policy is creating acute conflicts in one of the most explosive areas of the world. Reports about sped-up development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan appear ever more often. The plans of creating nuclear weapons in those countries that have become known cause a profound concern of international public, increase the risk of devastating wars. It is undoubted that the need of consolidating universal security demands that France and China, and "near-nuclear" countries, too, should join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Seeking to consolidate the regime of nuclear non-proliferation, the Soviet Union met the wishes of many non-nuclear countries for the strengthening of quarantees of their security. The Soviet Union made a statement that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that keep from production or acquisition of nuclear weapons and have no such weapons in their territory. The Soviet Union is prepared to conclude special agreements to this effect with any of those states. The United Nations General Assembly approved of the Soviet proposal to conclude a convention on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states. What is needed now is to work out an appropriate international agreement.

The ten years that have passed since the treaty came into effect showed clearly that it has played a very useful role as an important measure aimed at preventing the increase of a number of states holding nuclear weapons. New efforts aimed at further widening of a range of participants in the treaty, at protecting the control system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and measures of control over nuclear export are needed now.

The conference that is opening in Geneva must, among other matters, discuss the ways of further enhancing of the effectivity of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The success of the work of the conference would mean a considerable contribution to the strengthening of international security and universal peace.

POZNER DESCRIBES U.S. OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD070824 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] And now it's time for Vladimir Pozner with his daily talk:

Thank you, and hello everyone. It's funny the way dates and events sometimes coincide. On 5 August, 1963, the United States, the USSR and the United Kingdom signed a treaty banning nuclear tests in the air, in space and underwater, a test ban to which over 100 other countries added their signatures.

On 6 Aug, 1945, exactly 18 years before that test ban was signed, minus 1 day, a nuclear weapon was used against another nation for the first time in history. I refer of course to Hiroshima. Hiroshima was not a military target. Like Dresden, the object of the worst fire bombing raid in history inflicted by the U.S. and British air armada, Hiroshima had virtually no military installations or factories. The fire bombing of Dresden was supposed to demoralize the German population. The annihilation of hundreds of thousands of Dresdeners was supposed to have a psychological effect. So was the A-bombing of Hiroshima and, soon after, of Nagasaki.

But the prime target was not Japan or Japanese morale. Harry S. Truman and the Pentagon were well aware that Japan was prepared to accept unconditional surrender. It was on the verge of capitulating. The real target was the Soviet Union. Yes, the mushroom cloud that rose over Japan was in reality a signal to the Soviet Union. It was also the signal of the beginning of the cold war and of the arms race.

One of the first postwar proposals of the Soviet Government was the proposal to ban nuclear weapons, and you can look that up in any reference book if you doubt me. At that time the only country to have the bomb was the United States, and the U.S. administration saw it as the ideal big stick to hold over the Soviet Union's head. Ban the bomb? You're kidding? That was the reaction once stripped of diplomatic lingo.

What would the United States have done had the situation been the opposite? What would any country have tried to do? Exactly what we did: develop our own A-bomb. And so it has gone. Again. I ask you not to take my word for granted but to check on them carefully. Take the time to look up the United Nations files. Check on all the disarmament proposals that have been made. Look up U.S. Government and Congress decisions concerning the development of new weapons and weapon systems, and you will find that every time it has been the United States that initiated a new step in the arms race, tried to acquire military superiority over the USSR, forcing us to seek an antidote in the way of an equalizer.

Virtually each time we proposed to ban any type of weapon or nuclear weapons in general, the United States reply has been to shrug it off as propaganda. As I have said on many occasions, nothing would be easier than to call our bluff. Take us up on any such proposal. If we back away from it, then indeed we should rightly be accused of guile, of a propaganda exercise. Why hasn't any U.S. Government ever attempted to do this? I think I know why. Because the U.S. military-industrial complex knows we are absolutely serious about disarmament and banning weapons of mass destruction. We are prepared to do that while they are not.

But does that military-industrial complex represent the best interests of the American people? I don't believe it does. Just as I believe that ultimately the majority of Americans and the men they elect to office will realize that nuclear weapons must be banned. The horror of Hiroshima leaves no doubt about that. The test ban treaty signed 18 years later shows that agreement can be reached. The Soviet Union is pledged to that cause and no nation can afford what an unchecked arms race must lead to--nuclear holocaust.

NATO SLANDERS USSR TO JUSTIFY CHEMICAL WEAPONS EFFORT

LD060835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Capt V. Roshchupkin articles under the rubric: "International Notes": "Atlanticists' New Bogey"]

[Text] For some "free world" politicians and strategists it has become virtually a requirement of good form to slander the USSR's peace-loving policy and intimidate ordinary people with the notorious "Soviet military threat."

Recently none other than the American Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, embarked on this yet again. To judge by the general's statements, quoted by the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY, this will be a critical decade for the West. The high-ranking NATOite is inflaming passions because the Soviet Union has allegedly set itself the goal of "achieving world domination by intimidation and the direct use of military force." The general states that he "is convinced that the Russians are preparing to use chemical weapons." Facts? arguments? Rogers does not have a single one.

Why did the NATO commander in chief need to invent one more bogey?

The answer is simple. Back in 1975 the Pentagon began strenuously to seek the earmarking of special appropriations for improving existing chemical weapons stocks. Let us note that at the time the ink had scarcely dried on the U.S. representative's signature to the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use of chemical means of warfare--Washington had ratified this document only 50 years later. Here the United States left itself a loophole, stipulating that if "an enemy or one of his allies" were to initiate combat operations using chemical weapons it would respond in mind. In the atmosphere of current military hysteria, Rogers' supporters on the other side of the Atlantic have succeeded in getting their way. The U.S. House of Representatives recently supported the Pentagon's demand for the expansion of the arsenal of means of chemical warfare. The approved bill on funds for military building provides for the allocation of $3.1 million to equip an enterprise for the production of so-called binary chemical substances. It is planned to construct a plant for their production in the state of Arkansas where lethal output worth $150 million will be produced every year. The draft federal budget for fiscal 1981 earmarks over $20 million just for the production of neuroparalytic combat agents. In all, according to NEWSWEEK, $1.3 billion will be spent on creating chemical weapons in the United States over the next 5 years.

Even now, to judge by Western press reports, the U.S. Army has tens of thousands of tons of chemical warheads containing poison gases and liquids stored all over U.S. territory. And not only in the United States: The Pentagon has deployed some of these weapons close to the socialist countries' borders--on FRG territory. It is kept in underground galleries near Nuernberg where the V-2 missiles were produced during World War II.

The NATO leadership, particularly General Rogers himself, is insistently demanding the creation of modern chemical weapons by other NATO countries. What for? To ensure that the NATO armies, as Rogers said in an interview with Britain's THE TIMES, can "launch a retaliatory strike using modern chemical ammunition." Their "joint" work was mentioned during the London talks between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Norway.

The London weekly NOW writes that a test range for perfecting means of "defense under conditions of chemical attack" has been created on an extensive site near the British town of Porton Down. However, NOW stresses, it is clear that it is mainly methods of attack which are being rehearsed there. These facts were confirmed by the British weekly TIME OUT. Moreover, the magazine drew attention to the fact that new types of chemical weapons are being tested at Porton Down. It is planned to turn the test range itself into a site for training NATO army personnel in chemical warfare. That is why General Rogers and other NATOites are fueling the lie about the Soviet "chemical threat." The Atlanticists needed the slander against the USSR to justify the development and stockpiling of their own lethal chemical weapons.

KORYAVIN VIEWS UN SPECIAL SESSION ON PALESTINE

LD070845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by L. Koryavin: "An Inalienable Right"]

[Text] How many times have the walls of the United Nations witnessed debates on the Palestinian problem. Representatives of various countries have repeatedly come out in support of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and these rights are enshrined in a whole series of resolutions adopted by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. However, for 30 years now Israel and its American patrons have been obstructing the UN decisions. Moreover, by unleashing several wars during this period against the Arab states, the Israeli extremists have demonstrated that they are following the course of exacerbating the Palestinian problem, not resolving it. By cynically calling the important UN decisions "scraps of paper," Tel Aviv is flagrantly defying the international public and international political and legal institutions.

But Israel has been condemned once again. At a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question an important resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This document reemphasizes that an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in accordance with the UN Charter and relevant UN resolutions cannot be established in the Near East without Israel's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without a just solution of the problem of Palestine. And it must be solved on the basis of implementation of the inelienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state. The resolution stressed that the PLO must participate in all efforts, discussions and conferences on the Near East within the UN framework.

A specific deadline has been determined by which Israel must have started to withdraw its forces from Arab territories seized by brute force--15 November, 1980. Moreover, Arab and other representatives, for example, the Saudi Arabian representative, raised the question of using sanctions against Israel, which is refusing to fulfill UN decisions.

This important resolution indicates, as does the very fact that the emergency representative forum was convened, the urgency of the Palestinian problem and, first and foremost, the need for its speediest solution. Time has shown that it is the core of a Near East settlement and that representatives of the Palestinian Arabs must occupy their rightful place in its mechanism. It is an indisputable, objective factor today that the problem of the Near East crisis cannot be solved without the participation of the PLO. Those who only recently opposed the PLO are also beginning to realize this. The PLO's prestige is growing and attempts by Israel and the United States to isolate it are failing miserably. The PLO has already been recognized in a number of Western countries as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs, political dialogues are being conducted with it and it is being given official legal status.

At the emergency session the United States failed to make its Western partners follow in the wake of its Near East policy. As the New York correspondent at the United Nations admitted, the United States failed in its diplomatic efforts to persuade the Common Market countries to vote against the resolution calling for the creation of a Palestinian state. Although the "Nine" decided not to support the United States and Israel their actions were not entirely consistent. [paragraph continues]

They effectively adopted an opportunist stance and abstained from voting. That is why political commentators in the Arab East point out that the Western countries' Near East stance must be developed in the plane of support for constructive steps to settle the crisis in the Near East and, above all, its all-embracing aspects. The question of acknowledging the Palestinians' right to set up their own state cannot be ignored. The PLO must be publicly and officially recognized as legitimate representative [kachestve zakonnogo predstavitelya] of the Arab people of Palestine. This is the only way to contribute to a positive change in the situation in the explosive Near East region.

Yet Israel, supported by its American patrons, continues to fuel the situation. Black clouds of tension still hover above the Near East. The smoke of gunpowder still hangs in the air. Israel is continuing its policy of provocations on the border with Lebanon and has not abandoned its plans to seize its southern regions, "as far as the Litani River." It supports the country's reactionary forces who, as recent events show, are moving toward a new round of skirmishes and new attempts to deal a blow to the PLO and Lebanese national patriotic forces.

Israel is toughening its positions; the Camp David separate deal undoubtedly contributed to this. It did not hasten peace and tranquillity in the Near East. On the contrary, it complicated the situation there. Cairo's capitulation gave the Israeli extremists a free hand to embark on even more active colonization of occupied Arab territories. It is indicated that it was during the work of the UN emergency session on the Palestinian problem that Israel effected another demarche vis-a-vis the seized territories. The Knesset approved at its first reading a bill proclaiming Jerusalem the "indivisible capital" of Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Begin cynically stated that "the decision in Jerusalem was Israel's reaction to the debates on the Palestinian question at the United Nations."

By its actions Tel Aviv demonstrated once again its implacable attitude toward the occupied territories and issued another challenge to the Arab countries' peoples for whom Jerusalem is a holy city housing historical and religious monuments of Islam. Given this course of events, certain Israeli patrons across the Atlantic, who have recently been masquerading as "defenders" of Islam, need to be reminded that the Muslim peoples regard Tel Aviv's actions in respect of Jerusalem, from which the Arab population is being unceremoniously expelled, as a policy of genocide.

Indicative also is the fact that Israel undertook the demarche at the very time when it is holding talks with Egypt on so-called "Palestinian autonomy." The course of talks and, above all, their content show an unrealistic, unconstructive picture of the solution of the Palestinian problem. And it was this drab canvas that Israel daubed yet again. It is no accident that even among Israeli political circles the Jerusalem decision was called "a slap in the face for Cairo."

The toughening of Tel Aviv's course is rightly called an echo of Camp David." It is also associated with the activation of American military penetration in the Near East. It is no secret that the United States used Camp David as a smokescreen to hide its armada of ships in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. The United States is seeking to change the strategic situation in the Near East region in its favor. To this end steps were taken to detach Egypt from the anti-imperialist Arab front and bring it to its knees. Cairo opened its doors not only to American businessmen and politicians but also to the military. As is known, 12 American Phantoms which had taken off from Moody Air Force Base in Georgia (President Carter's home state) landed at Cairo west airfield recently.

All these unseemly actions were mentioned at the UN emergency session. Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, for example, said that "the Camp David agreements and the treaty signed between Egypt and Israel, which even Washington's closest allies admit have been a failure, have shown that all this is just a cover for the activation of deliveries of modern American weapons to the irresponsible Zionist administration and the Egyptian regime."

At the UN headquarters it was decided not to close the emergency session but merely to adjourn it. The president of the assembly is authorized to resume the session at the behest of UN member states. And its first stage showed that it was another forum condemning the Israeli extremist course, U.S. policy in the Near East and the Camp David deal.

GENRI WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPT TO REVIVE ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD061611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "What History Reminds Us": "According to the Fuehrer's Prescriptions"]

[Text] The press of Western countries is constantly speaking of an event which is supposed to be imminent--the creation of a "global" anti-Soviet alliance between the United States, Japan, China and NATO. It is maintained that such an idea is something new in the annals of international politics and that its author is Brzezinski, President Carter's well-known assistant.

This is quite wrong. We have no wish to take Mr Brzezinski's anti-Soviet laurels away from him. But he is not the inventor of that policy. The idea of an alliance between the anti-Soviet powers of the West and the Far East is at least 45 years old.

Who was its originator? There is a very definite answer to this question: Adolf Hitler.

History records incontestable facts. Back in the mid-thirties, preparing for World War II, the Nazi Fuehrer decided that in order to secure Germany's victory it was necessary to achieve the strategic encirclement of the Soviet Union from two sides simultaneously--from the West and the East, from the Soviet front and rear.

To this end the Hitlerites then entered into negotiations with the ruling Japanese militarists. With regard to rapprochement with "non-Aryans" the Fuehrer told his colleagues: "The most important thing for us now is to win. To achieve this end we are prepared to conclude an alliance even with the devil himself."

Tokyo understood Hitler perfectly and at once went along with him. The Japanese military had long been dreaming of bursting into the Soviet Far East, capturing Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Irkutsk and perhaps, in the course of creating a gigantic great Japanese empire, detaching from our country almost all of its Asian territory as far as the Urals. This is also confirmed by numerous documents.

Both parties to the deal deserved each other. Each despised and feared the other, both preached racism--but of differing colors--and each feared that it would somehow be deceived and outdone in their planned partition of the world. But at the time one "devil" need the other.

A 5-year treaty called the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed in Berlin 25 November, 1936, and a secret appendix to it provided for these powers' joint struggle against the USSR. Other Fascist countries at once subscribed to the treaty: Italy, Spain, Hungary and the puppet state of Manchukuo set up by the Japanese in northern China. In September, 1940, the Anti-Comintern Pact was finally converted into a direct military-political alliance at Ribbentrop's meeting with Mussolini's emissary Ciano and the Japanese plenipotentiary Kurusu.

"Directive No 32"

It seemed that all was ready for a simultaneous two-pronged assault on the Soviet Union from West Europe and Asia and that the "global" anti-Soviet strategy had been established. The armies of Germany and Japan were to meet, after the Wehrmacht's proposed breakthrough on Soviet territory and in North Africa, somewhere in Asia--in India and Siberia. In the spring of 1941, on the eve of Hitler's attack on the USSR, the top-secret directive No 32 to the Wehrmacht "Preparation for the Period After Implementation of the Barbarossa Plan" was drawn up in Berlin, in which this and much else was envisaged with German precision.

But, as is known, it all turned out differently. At the last moment the Japanese tricked Hitler. When the Wehrmacht attacked the USSR, they remained to one side, waiting for its total victory or at least the taking of Moscow.

As it later came to light, the Japanese had good reason for not interfering for the time being. Having suffered a crushing defeat shortly before this, in July, 1939, in the battle with Soviet and Mongolian troops at Halhiyn Gol, they were convinced that things would go badly for them in a clash with the socialist power.

At the same time Tokyo took account of the fact that in the event of a war with the USSR it would have to suspend the attempts by its Kwantung Army at the time to capture the entire vast territory of China. An influential group of Tokyo politicians believed, moreover, that it would be far more advantageous for Japan to fling itself not northward but southward--to attack the United States in the Pacific and Britain and France in South Asia. And that was what was done.

In any event, at the critical moment the plan for a "global" anti-Soviet alliance misfired. The compact collapsed. The Asian "devil" betrayed the European one.

This is what history attests to. All this happened 40 years ago. But in the summer of 1980 it turns out that Hitler's old idea has risen from the dead. The "global" anti-Soviet strategy is once again in vogue, albeit with amendments.

The compact is now headed in the West by the United States and NATO. But in Asia this time, apart from the same Japan, which is now trailing along behind the United States, it includes China--a power which was helped to its feet after the war by the Soviet Union. Beijing is Washington's chief partner in this game today. This still surprises certain bourgeois observers, although the inclination toward treachery is as old as the hills.

Dream of Neo-Nazis

It must be borne in mind that certain circles in the West--Hitler's direct heirs, revanchists and neo-Nazis--have for years been passionately advocating an anti-Soviet compact with China. They have forgotten nothing. This, once again, is confirmed precisely by numerous factual data.

"My enemy's enemy is my friend"--this ancient saying was loudly repeated not so long ago by the Strauss press organ BAYERN KURIER. Strauss himself, returning to Munich from one of his trips to Beijing (where he was received with regal honors), declared: "Beijing could help in the business of reuniting Germany," that is, in the revanchists' seizure of the GDR.

(Shenke), chairman of the "German-Chinese Society" in Hamburg, an old Nazi and now a great friend of the Maoists, has made the following assertion: "China is the only great world power which, proceeding from its own interests, must seek to restore German unity (that is, once again, the absorption of the GDR by West Germany--E.G.) and, moreover, to create a united (anti-Soviet--E.G.) Europe."

Emphasizing that China is prepared to help the revanchists and insisting that this "political situation of rare auspiciousness" be exploited on the other side of the Elbe, the neofascist Munich newspaper DEUTSCHE NATIONAL UND SOLDATENZEITUNG wrote in ecstasy: "When, after all, has such an offer come to us out of the blue!"

No end of such statements by neofascists could be cited. They are being made to this day--quite openly and unconstrainedly, what is more, to fraternize with the Maoists at all cost!

"Rectifying Hitler's Mistake!"

But there is an even more remarkable assertion which has crept onto the pages of the magazine NATION-EUROPA, published by former SS officers and their cronies in the FRG. This cited not political but military-strategic considerations.

Discussing the question why fascist Germany "lost the war in the East", that is, on the Soviet-German front, the author, a certain Dietrich (Gertner), said: "In actual fact only one possibility existed for winning the war in the East, and it concerned the purely military sphere. It would have consisted in a simultaneous attack by Japan (and Germany--E.G.) on the Soviet Union."

Between the lines of such statements can clearly be heard criticism of Hitler (and not only of the Japanese) by his own heirs. The criticism that, before attacking the Soviet Union, he had been unable at any price to induce Japan to attack simultaneously with Germany. This is regarded as a cardinal error and a muffled hint is dropped that the omission must be rectified.

This is how contemporary facists are thinking. But they are not alone. The old idea of the Nazi demigod is now being seized on by other circles in the West, by those who call themselves fighters for "democracy" and champions of the "free world." Who is deceiving whom this time? Is the West deceiving the Chinese or the Maoists the Americans?

It is impossible to disregard the fact that both the one and the other are all the same divided by serious though for the time being hidden contradictions, which may intensify in the future. It is sufficient, for example, that the Maoists in their circle regard the Pacific Ocean as their own, and in no way an American, sphere of influence. Speaking a little time ago to an audience in the Beijing diplomatic academy, the then chief of a section in the Maoist party Central Committee Geng Biao, who is now vice premier of the State Council, said of the "two superpowers," that is, the USSR and the United States:

"In order to survive we must in the first place do business with the one in order to conquer the other.... For the moment let the United States defend the shores of the East China Sea so that we can concentrate more forces to counter the northern power.... When we consider the time ripe, we will say to Uncle Sam: Be so kind as to pack your bags."

Such is the long-term prospect for relations between the West and Beijing. The Chinese-American-Japanese-NATO alliance cannot be considered solid. In the immediate future, however, the deal among the anti-Soviet forces will, by all accounts, continue. Washington fraternizes with Tokyo, Tokyo with Beijing, Beijing with Brussels (the site of NATO headquarters).

If, as is clear from one document, Hitler in his time promised the Soviet Far East and the whole of China to Japan in return for an alliance, what are the United States and NATO quietly promising the Beijing politicians in return for an anti-Soviet alliance? The whole of Southeast Asia?

And is it true that, despite our country's latest proposals for strengthening detente, the deal's participants are preparing as before another twist in the arms race spiral--the curse of our age--on that same pretext of an invented "Soviet threat"?

History has already proved more than once how conspiracies against the great socialist power end up. Whatever blocs they may create, neither the Western imperialists nor the Chinese Maoists will succeed in replaying history. Nonetheless the intrigues of the dark forces of both Europe and Asia must be kept under constant surveillance. They do know how to ruin the life of mankind and impede peace on earth.

KILLANIN SPEAKS AT OLYMPICS CLOSING CEREMONY

LD070803 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August 1980, publishes on pages 1 and 8 a 3,400-word report by L. Lebedev, V. Otkalenko, V. Smirnov and A. Yusin under the headline "For the Sake of Peace, to the Glory of Sports," on the 3 August Olympics closing ceremony in Moscow. It includes the following report of the speech by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee:

"He said that the Olympic games, which exist for the sake of future generations, must not be used for political purposes. He called on all athletes to pool their efforts to prevent a destructive war.

"The athletes gathered here for the 22d Olympic games, he went on, in the course of honest competitions, displayed true friendship regardless of color of skin or religious or political convictions.

"The course of the competitions and the records set by many of you are evidence of the high standard of these games, and I am sorry for those who were unable to take part in them.

"On behalf of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin said, I would like to convey our highest gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the people of the Soviet Union, the Moscow City authorities and the games organizing committee. I thank the participants, the officials, the spectators, representatives of the mass media, and all those who helped to make these games a success. I declare the 22d Olympic games closed and in accordance with tradition I call on young people of all countries to assemble in 4 years' time in Los Angeles to celebrate the 23d Olympic Games with us."

EMBASSY STAFFERS BEHAVE QUITE 'UNDIPLOMATICALLY' IN UZBEKISTAN

LD060920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0813 GMT 6 Aug 80

["Atomic Cravings of an American Diplomat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 August, TASS--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes about the unworthy behavior of members of the American Embassy staff in Moscow--husband and wife James and Judyt Mandel. During their recent trip to the Uzbek Republic they had meetings with its inhabitants in which they behaved quite undiplomatically. Reflecting on events in Iran, Judyt Mandel and her husband outdid each other in expressing their indignation over the "indecision" of their leadership. And going on to Iran itself, its people and revolution, the American woman visitor stated: "As far as Iran goes, an atom bomb ought to have been dropped on it long ago! All the problems would have been solved! Everything would have been OK for America!"

Those present were struck dumb--look what an American diplomat representative has said!--and they asked: But what about the Iranian people, its towns and villages? Do Judyt Mandel's ideas comply with the principles of coexistence of states?...[TASS ellipsis] But Mrs Mandel insisted on one thing: The bomb solves everything! And Mr Mandel was of the same opinion. Understandably they saw off the undistinguished guests and racked their brains for a long time over what Mrs Mandel and her husband had to say, craving reprisals against Iran. Finally they sent a letter to the Uzbek SSR Foreign Ministry for an explanation of how it could be that these people openly propagandized nuclear was as a means of solving political questions. Moreover, propaganda on war is strictly prosecuted by law in the Soviet Union, and surely they are not above the law?

"Other letters have also reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Uzbek SSR describing how Judyt and James Mandel tried to instigate a Soviet citizen in Samarkand into writing an anti-Soviet book, promising help in its publication and heaps of money," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA continues. "They also described how they offered their services in secret, or rather contraband, smuggling of treasures out of the USSR through diplomatic channels. Copies of these letters were placed before the editorial board of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA."

"We don't know whether or not the U.S. State Department will praise the couple for their 'complex and responsible work in Uzbekistan,' the article points out. It is unlikely that we'll ever get to the details of when the Mandels were carrying out the instructions of the U.S. Government itself and when they were acting on their own initiative. But to make up for that, people living in the Soviet Republic have found out from 'quite competent American sources,' so to speak what certain individual foreign diplomats dream of."

ZIMYATIN ASSESSES MUSKIE VIEW OF U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD071250 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 7 Aug 80

["Who Should Change its Behaviour?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--Leonid Zamyatin writes in the MOSCOW NEWS: When Senator Muskie became U.S. secretary of state, the American press was quick to say that his appointment meant that the policy of his predecessor, Cyrus Vance, would be continued.

The circumstances under which Vance had to leave the State Department are clear to all, as he told the world of his disagreement with President Carter's inconsistent and more often than not unpredictable conduct of foreign policy. There were other judgments made then also, which supplemented and shed new light on the circumstances involving Vance's resignation--the Carter administration's constant divergencies in its approach to, and evaluation of the more important international events. And it was noted that policy-making was still largely influenced by Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs (the U.S. press sometimes says that his chief "merit" is that he is the first to hand the President his version of international events in written form every day. But of course, President Carter is in the best position to know whether this is so or not). However, the United States has a special department constitutionally obliged to elaborate and implement foreign policy. It is the State Department, and its head is the secretary of state, a member of the cabinet, whose appointment is approved by the Senate. Differences of opinion on foreign policy are not a new phenomenon, and have occured on and off. They do make their mark on American policy, especially so throughout nearly all of Carter's presidency.

When Muski came to the State Department, quite a few words were said--by himself as well--that he would keep to his own course independent of the President's assistant, that he would be the sole interpreter and spokesman of the foreign policy conducted by the administration.

In this context, we cannot ignore Muskie's review at the congressional hearing of the Carter administration's concepts of and approach to several international issues. The hearing was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was, perhaps, the first major policy statement made by Muskie after becoming secretary of state.

We can say that Muskie outlined the main directions of the administration's foreign policy highlighting Afghanistan. This was the "prism" through which he dealt with Soviet-American relations, or, to put it another way, he tried to reduce the entire range of Soviet-American relations to a single issue. But this simplification of the essence of the two countries' relations is hardly correct from any point of view.

On the question of how relations between the USA and the USSR are to be built, there has to be very great accuracy, especially in defining the position of the side with which the USA wants to build them. Both sides should be interested in extending relations. This was expressed a year ago in the joint communique during the summit meeting in Vienna. Just to remind readers: "There is an agreement between the sides that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is of great importance for the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and that it significantly affects the development of the international situation as a whole." We can add that mutual observance of the principle of equal security is also a basic condition of this. The two sides declared that they did not and would not aspire for military superiority.

As before, the USSR is making every effort not to allow Soviet-American relations to drift into "cold war", and ensure normal peaceful coexistence.

Muskie told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the administration was interested in restoring stable relations and "lessening tension and broadening cooperation with the Soviet Union", that Washington has "no interest in an implacable cold war", and that it was "prepared to accept the Soviet Union as a great world power with its own legitimate interests". If this were all true, then one would think that the secretary of state implied interest in improving Soviet-American relations.

But Mr Muskie conditioned it all by demanding that the "Soviets after their conduct" in different regions of the world in this context, he declared that the United States would keep up the pressure on the USSR bringing to mind the Carter administration's anti-Soviet activities. He stated clearly that the USA also intended to continue its policy of maintaining "sanctions" against the Soviet Union.

Don't people in Washington realize that this policy line is incompatible with the objective of improving Soviet-American relations? They have had ample opportunity to realize that neither force, nor pressure, nor sanctions, can be a lever for improving Soviet-American relations. We can say without a doubt that the United States would hardly agree if, for example, the USSR put forward similar conditions for the normalization of relations with the USA. We clearly replied to the sanctions which President Carter announced against us that we would not be intimidated or forced to our knees by them. Certain people in the American administration do not understand this, or else have a very poor idea of what the Soviet Union really is.

The President and his entourage have done a lot to poison the international atmosphere and sow strife among nations. They did everything possible to do so, for example, their attempt to torpedo the Olympic games. But the games took place, and were a great international festival.

Unfortunately, quite a lot of malicious lies are even now being spread about our country. In the long run this does not harm the Soviet Union but only condemns those who indulge in these underhanded activities.

But let us return to Muskie's speech. As we already pointed out, he attempted to reduce Soviet-American relations to a single issue--Afghanistan--and to tie their future as a whole to it. The secretary of state said that he did not see any signs that the USSR was interested in a political settlement and described the withdrawal of some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan announced last month as a "redeployment of troops" alone. He went on to say that "the Soviet announcement has not been followed by any steps which indicate that the Soviets are prepared to discuss a political solution."

But this is not true. Mr Muskie has allowed himself to state facts inaccurately. The proposals on a political settlement are contained in the well-known statement made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14. The USSR supported this initiative. In our opinion, the essence of the problem has been discussed adequately--and with the USA as well. But it is precisely because of American pressure that the countries bordering on Afghanistan, particularly Pakistan, are refusing to discuss these proposals aimed at a political settlement.

The complete termination of aggressive acts against Afghanistan, of all forms of interference in its internal affairs, and reliable guarantees against subversive activities from abroad must be a component of a political settlement. But American interference is growing, rather than abating, and there are open discussions on increasing arms shipments, including American arms, to the interventionist forces that operate from inside Pakistan. This means that American interference is not reducing but expanding.

The USA is thinking of a "political settlement" of quite a different kind. And we can see evidence of this in Muskie's speech. He again spoke of "transitional arrangements" which boil down to replacing the existing government in Afghanistan. In other words, the USA wants to achieve by other methods the things it cannot do by intervention. But the essence of both is the same. Is not this an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA? This kind of approach, far from bringing a political settlement nearer, only adds obstacles to it.

Therefore, which is the side that is not showing signs of being prepared for talks? The answer to this question, as we think, is clear.

What is lacking in the search for a political settlement is primarily a realistic approach by the USA and by the countries it is using for its own ends to aggravate tensions in the region.

The USA has seriously aggravated the international situation and created a major threat to peace and security. The whole world knows this very well. And the crux of the matter is not the Afghan events at all. This is only a pretext for aggravating tensions and for justifying the acts against peace and detente which the Carter administration has resorted to lately.

The question arises: Who should change its behaviour, which Mr Muskie alluded to: The United States has to answer it.

SAVCHENKO DENOUNCES IMPRISONMENT OF IRANIANS IN U.S.

GF051830 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a commentary by our analyst Igor Savchenko on the pressure being exerted on Iranian citizens by American authorities. One cannot read the news being published on the pressure, persecution and torment the American authorities are directing against the Iranian students without being enraged and disgusted. The only sin committed by these youths is that they organized demonstrations to support the legal government of their country. American police are abusing the young Iranian patriots and are mistreating them with all means available. According to AFP reports, the Iranian students are complaining that they have been kept in chains and that their guards attack them with clubs and guns, beat them and do not allow them to sleep. They are not given water. They have been imprisoned in cells where the temperature reaches 100 degrees fahrenheit. The Iranian students have gone on a hunger strike to protest this abusive treatment.

A large group of Muslims gathered in the New York mosque to express their opposition to the savage treatment of the Iranian youths. The hunger strike by a large group of Iranian students continues near the White House.

The resistance and perseverance of these youths is especially interesting in that in addition to unbearable hunger, heat and thirst, they have to face abuse, denigration and threats from American racists which the American police encourage.

It should be stated that such actions by the American authorities against the Iranians residing in America are not an exception to the behavior of Americans. Even the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT had to admit that the Iranian citizens residing in America live under constant pressure from American chauvinists. Local American authorities actively participate in this disgraceful commotion. The magazine refers to the confessions of the leader of the Los Angeles Lawyers Union, who said: Iranians residing in America are actually being tortured covertly.

The American racists, who sometimes like to speak of human rights in other countries, do not consider the Iranians residing in the United States of America, hundreds of millions of people in developing countries--no matter where they live--or tens of millions of black Americans worthy of such rights. The savage crushing of the blacks asking for equal rights in Miami, Chattanooga and other American cities is a bright example of the manifestations of racism in the United States of America. As far as the Iranians are concerned, this racism is manifested in the form of the burning hatred and grudges the American leadership carries against the Iranian revolution.

CIA SEEKS MOUNTAIN SITES FOR SPYING ON USSR, DRA, INDIA

LD070759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kassis article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Operation 'Karakoram-80'"]

[Text] As is well known, border mountain ranges have long attracted rock climbers from Washington. You only have to recall the hunters of "Noah's ark," or the adventures of the "agricultural specialist" and American CIA man (Sammerauer) in the Soviet-Afghan border region. Growing brazen, (Sammerauer) began to carry out topographic surveys and to inspect and describe roads, posts and mountain passes in the border region.

Today the American "mountaineers" are collaborating with Beijing lovers of mountain air, and also British and Pakistani "specialists." It has been learned that this alliance has decided to hold a "scientific" expedition in areas near Afghanistan and India. With the blessing of Pakistan's military authorities, the expedition will visit extremely important strategic springboards in the mountain areas of Hunza and Gilgit--precisely the places where the Beijing-constructed Karakoram highway runs. In addition, the "mountaineers" intend to inspect the Indian territories seized by China, whose total area is 36,000 square kilometers.

The delegation includes two Americans--staffers of the CIA and National Security Agency (they are regarded as major "experts" in the fields of aerial photograph and geodesy)--and also the Briton Miller, who can't exactly be called a professional mountain skier. He usually sets his records in a different field--surmounting obstacles on foreign borders....

As commentators note, the American "specialists" have been instructed to choose the site for electronic equipment designed to collect intelligence information about the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and India. Beijing is offering the most energetic assistance to this expedition. It is prepared to agree to [idti na] any conditions so long as "Karakoram-80" operation is completed successfully.

In this connection it would do the newfound "mountaineers" no harm to recall the scandal that erupted in 1978. After all, it too involved CIA rock climbers who installed a station to collect spy information in the Indian Himalayas, near the Indian-Chinese border. The station was powered by a portable nuclear device containing plutonium-238 radioactive isotopes. As a result of the increased melting of snow in the mountains, the seals on the containers of nuclear material failed, which produced a sharp rise in radioactivity in a number of areas of Uttar Pradesh, the biggest Indian state....

At that time the whole world spoke indignantly of the U.S. spy department's extremely dangerous adventures. And it should be said that, from the "blue mountain" up which the American climbers dragged the station, the CIA was planning to obtain intelligence information about China. The Chinese are now helping the CIA "mountaineers" to spy on the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and India. Moreover, they have even promised to help the expedition prospect for uranium ores in the Gilgit and Hunza region.

The Indian magazine LINK was right when it once remarked that in this mountainous region the American special services are in contact not only with separatists, but also with the corresponding Beijing departments. The shadow of these predatory "eagles" still soars over the Himalayas.

CARTER-KENNEDY AGREEMENT ON CONVENTION DEBATE REPORTED

LD061913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin and Igor Charikov]

[Text] Yet another telegram from New York, this time from UPI: Representatives of President Carter and Senator Kennedy, the chief rivals for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, reached a gentlemen's agreement today concerning procedures at the convention scheduled to open on 11 August. According to the agreement, both sides have the right to present their ideas on balloting procedures at the convention provided that the discussion will take no longer than an hour.

It is common knowledge that Kennedy is trying to achieve a so-called open convention at which delegates would be free to change their earlier pledges to vote for a given candidate. UPI describes this agreement as a compromise which does not prejudge the result of the convention. The compromise actually does not remove the sharp edge of the inner party struggle among the Democrats. In fact, I would say that it will be exacerbated during the debate. Senator Kennedy's supporters are obviously convinced that they will achieve their ends, and the senator himself said that his chances for nomination are increasing.

KENNEDY, ANDERSON, CARTER ADDRESS URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Kennedy, Anderson Comments

LD051300 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 5 Aug 80

[By TASS correspondent Q. Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 5 August, TASS--The main demand of black Americans for jobs and real equality does not receive response of the ruling circles of "white America". Such is the unanimous opinion of the participants in the annual conference of the National Urban League, one of the most influential black organisations of the USA, now underway here.

Addressing the conference, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Shirley Chisholm, a black, asked if the government has done enough for the part of citizens of the United States who cannot afford reasonably good nutrition and life in conditions worthy of man, who cannot afford to go to a doctor. The answer is, certainly, no, she said. She blamed the policy of the present Washington administration which is stepping up the arms race and cutting allocations for real needs of the country for the deteriorating economic and social position of black Americans, of other national minorities, of all who are impoverished and oppressed.

Discrimination in all spheres has not at all been eliminated. It is increasing with every year. This was said by delegates of the conference whom the TASS correspondent interviewed. This opinion is confirmed by figures that were submitted to the conference by head of the research department of the National Urban League Dr Robert Hill. The unemployment rate among blacks is thrice the level officially recognized by the U.S. authorities. Even before the beginning of the present economic recession unemployment among blacks was at the level of the "great depression" of the thirties. The situation deteriorated considerably since that time.

Robert Hill said that 70 percent of the unemployed blacks are not receiving and never received any unemployment pay. More than half of the poor black do not get federal aid. The incomes of two thirds of black families dropped in the past two years. According to the data of the Urban League, every fifth black family lived last year in a housing unfit for habitation even under federal "standards". The state of affairs in education remains deplorable.

Presidential candidate from the Democratic Party Senator Edward Kennedy said that a high wall continued dividing the country into two societies. He said that despite the lifting of legalised segregation, real equality for blacks is still unattainable. What it means to blacks that the cafes are open to them if they cannot afford to dine there and what it means that the hotels are open to them if it costs more than a weekly wage of a black American to stay there for a night, he said.

Another presidential candidate, Jack [John] Anderson said that the problems of inflation and unemployment aggravated considerably in the past decade. This adversely affected many groups of the population, but black Americans were hit the hardest, he said. The recent events in Miami, Chattanooga and Orlando show that the wave of despair and indignation is mounting again.

Kennedy and Anderson promised that in case of their coming into the presidential office they will do everything possible to solve the problems of blacks. As is known, President Carter came to the White House with the same promises, but during his rule the position of black Americans sharply deteriorated.

It is not accidental, therefore, that in his message to the delegates of the conference the president of the league, Vernon Jordan, who is now in hospital after the attempt on his life by the racists, made a warning that the presidential candidates came to the conference to seek the black vote, that the presidential candidates seek in their political aims the backing of black population.

Carter Speech

LD061942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin and Igor Charikov]

[Text] U.S. President Carter made a lengthy speech today at the annual conference of the National Urban League which is being held in New York. The league is an important and influential Negro organization. Carter was generous in his promises to improve the social and economic living conditions of U.S. Negroes. He announced, inter alia, that during the next few weeks he would outline a new program which will contribute to the creation of millions--in his words--of jobs.

Promises continued pouring from the President's speech as from the horn of plenty and it would be impossible to list them all. However, he did not say a word about how they could be put into practice. As regards the promise to curtail unemployment, Carter again became a prisoner of his own illusions. After all, as early as 1976 when he was working to find a place in the White House, Carter promised to reduce it to 4 percent. But what is the position today? Voters ask him. Eight percent of the working population in the United States, that is twice the number he promised, are out of work. It is possible, therefore, to believe him in 1980? Can one really take seriously his promise to combat racial discrimination and provide equal rights and opportunities for black and white Americans? The voters themselves are giving the answers to these questions: According to the latest opinion polls, they do not consider Carter capable of solving the complex problems facing the country.

BOGDANOV VIEWS 'MILITARY PENETRATION' OF SPACE

LD040948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Aug 80
[Radomir Badanov commentary]

[Text] Addressing the Science and Technology Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Air Force Secretary Mark stated that space is an extremely important sphere for guaranteeing the security of the United States.

Judging by what he said, space is now being viewed by the Pentagon as a new sphere where various weaponry systems can be deployed. In the plans of the Pentagon strategists one of the main uses for this sphere will be the organization of continuous intelligence. The American militarists, international journalist Radomir Bogdanov writes, are looking for new ways to unwind the spiral of the arms race. They are paying increasingly more attention to the exploitation of outer space for military purposes. The United States Air Force secretary has perhaps for the first time pointed with such openness to the existence of the close link between civil space programs and military space programs. He reported that as far back as May 1978 President Carter published a special directive about the need for close cooperation between civil and military programs urging the joint exploitation of the technology developed by each of these sectors. The secretary stressed that the President's directives have been successfully implemented over a certain period of time. The Pentagon has now concentrated its efforts around the system of the "space shuttle," in the United States. This program, Mark admitted, will considerably increase the possibilities of the American Air Force to operate in outer space and it will be widely used for various purposes, above all for carrying out operations in the interests of U.S. national security.

The increasing military penetration of outer space has acquired such a scale at this time that the U.S. Air Force department has raised the question of the creation within the Pentagon framework of a joint space operations center which would control all satellites in space or those which are being launched for the first time. According to the department's plans the new body would enable it to gain full control over the space shuttle program. Thus, a new dangerous step is being taken in the direction of exploiting space for military purposes. If the plans of the American military clique are implemented then in the eighties space might once and for all become a source of the destabilization of the strategic situation and a source of tension in interstate relations.

USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD COMMENTS ON EMBARGO

LD060526 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] And now about United States economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Our reporter talked to the head of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Boris Borison. And here is that conversation in transcript:

Question: It's been more than half a year since the grain embargo. How have these sanctions affected the Soviet Union?

Answer: The grain embargo has had absolutely no effect on the Soviet Union. It was a waste of effort. This country has ample grain reserves. Even last year, despite unfavorable weather, there was enough grain to meet the needs of consumers and other needs of the country for the entire year. President Leonid Brezhnev said that the population could be certain of having every bit as much grain as usual, and this actually came to pass. Therefore, President Carter's efforts were totally useless.

Question: If this country has enough grain then why does it have to buy wheat from other countries?

Answer: We import grain to have on hand in case of a shortage caused by bad weather conditions. Our country is situated in geographic zones characterized by unstable harvests. Besides, the country is very big and it is less expensive to import grain to certain parts of the country far from our own grain centers than to transport grain across the country. The similar considerations were behind our export policy. In short, we have bought all the grain we need and have fulfilled our export commitments as well despite the United States embargo. This year we are expecting a good harvest so we are not worried about next season either.

Question: If the embargo couldn't really hurt the Soviet economy, why does Mr Carter impose the sanctions?

Answer: Mr Carter obviously decided on these sanctions without clearly understanding what effect they would have. One gets the impression that the United States' President did not stop to think that he is dealing with a highly developed country.

Question: What about the ban on exporting industrial equipment to the Soviet Union? How has it affected the Soviet economy?

Answer: The embargo stopped United States firms from selling the Soviet Union computers, various electronic and metal-cutting machines, equipment for oil refineries and oil fields and certain other types of machines, but I must say that the Soviet Union produces a very large variety of first class equipment. We can satisfy our own needs in any branch of industry. Like any other developed country, however, we are engaged in broad international trade since it's cheaper to buy certain products than to produce them ourselves. Sometimes it is easier to import machinery than to transport our own machinery across the entire country. If we buy something from the United States it's not because we cannot produce it ourselves or buy it from anyone else, quite the contrary. And therefore after the United States decided on the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union we began producing part of what we have intended to import and the rest we brought [as heard] from other countries.

Question: Has the Soviet Union made any retaliatory sanctions against the United States?

Answer: We see no reason to impose sanctions against the United States. That is not our policy. You might say that the United States administration decided on sanctions against itself. Real harm was done to American farmers and a number of companies not only were hurt but went bankrupt. We estimate that at least 200,000 American workers were employed filling Soviet orders. I imagine that most of them are now out of work.

Question: Has the United States ever applied economic sanctions against the Soviet Union?

Answer: Many times and under many names.

Question: What can you say about the United States as a trade partner?

Answer: The companies that the Soviet Union has done business with in most cases conscientiously and honestly carry out their commitments. We had very few conflicts. But now many companies have been forced to stop sales to the Soviet Union against their own interests. And so it's the United States Government that's an unreliable partner. As a result of the administration's recent actions, United States exports have dropped by more than half.

Question: How do the United States stand in the general context of the Soviet Union's foreign trade?

Answer: United States' imports play a very small role in this country's economy but despite this we would like to promote relations with the United States and hope that this will be of benefit both in the economy and in efforts to normalize Soviet-American relations in general.

CORRECTION TO NOVOYE VREMYN ARTICLE ON REAGAN

The following correction should be made to the article entitled "Gribachev Presents Reagan 'Biography'; Stances on Issues" published in the 30 July 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page A 11:

The following paragraphs were inadverently omitted and should be added at the end of the last paragraph on page A 13 ...diehard cold war disciples.

"The treaty's shortcomings must be rectified.... If this means it is necessary to hold talks again, so be it." This is the stand of the "No 2," as it is customary to call the vice presidential candidate. The Republicans have nominated George Bush for that post. No one has determined clearly to which camp George Bush belongs. At the end of April 20 percent of people polled called him a liberal, 33 percent a moderate and 37 percent a conservative. Under the Nixon and Ford administrations Bush held the posts of director of the CIA and U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. It is clear, however, that they are counting on getting the votes of liberal-minded Republicans with Bush's help.

Discussing American Foreign policy, Stanley Hoffmann, professor of state law at Harvard University, sadly admitted: "There exists a certain adherence to a kind of dictatorial style in international diplomacy and a yearning for strong nightsticks and heroic strikes, for a world ruled by American sheriffs and police chiefs."

We can only guess as to precisely what in this "political arsenal" will attract America most of all this time. Or, perhaps, it will find itself much closer to something which, alas, was missing from the professor's list--political wisdom founded on a sober approach to the realities....?

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH KOREAN REGIME CRITICIZED

LD071032 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 7 Aug 80

["'General's Democracy' in South Korea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 August, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Sisnev writes:

According to dispatches from Seoul, the South Korean authorities on Wednesday sentenced a large group of miners and trade union leaders to various prison terms for participation in the strike in Sabuk in April last.

Nine months have passed since dictator Pak Chong-hui was killed, however, his system has been fully maintained, including the brutal methods of dealing with all who don't suit the ruling regime. Following the example of Pak Chong-Hui, General Chon Tu-hwan, who had seized power in South Korea, proclaimed martial law in the country, cancelling the already curtailed rights of the people and banning any political activity.

After drenching in blood the people's uprising in Kwangju, the military junta began hunting for its opponents. Under the slogan "combatting corruption" all potential opponents of Chon Tu-hwan at the "general elections" scheduled for next year are being removed from the political arena. Thus, Kim Dae-jung, a former presidential candidate and well known political leader of South Korea, was eliminated and the authorities are now preparing a judicial frame-up against him.

Observers note that the analogy between the actions of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan goes even further. According to the script already known, the latter-day dictator also prepares to become "president". A special commission is now drawing up a draft new "constitution" on the basis of which elections are to be held. Incidentally, the main guarantee of Chon Tu-hwan's future victory is the 600,000-strong South Korean Army and the 39,000-strong U.S. occupation force.

The new dictator also remained true to the foreign policy course of his predecessor, continuing to follow in the wake of Washington's policy. General Chon Tu-hwan does not conceal his close contacts with the American administration. Thus, for instance, he declared that he had thoroughly notified the United States of all preparing reprisals including the precise date for the proclamation of martial law in the country. Earlier, Washington had declared more than once that the general's coup had been an utter surprise for the United States.

Some "lack of coordination", however does not affect Washington's invariable blessing for the Seoul rulers. Criticising the generals for excessive brutality in the treatment of the population and loudly stressing the necessity of democratisation in South Korea, the United States continues increasing military and economic assistance to the South Korean regime.

Immediately after the beginning of people's unrest in the country, Washington expressed its readiness to give another 600 million dollars to the Seoul regime. The bulk of this was for the purchase of the American arms through which the Seoul generals hope to remain in power. The Washington "human rights" champions are not troubled by the fact that it is precisely American arms the South Korean military use in the brutal treatment of their people. Such a "general's democracy" in South Korea evidently suits the United States.

SABOTAGE IN AFGHAN NANGARHAR VALLEY REPORTED

LD070450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] In a report from Afghanistan, Ivan Shchedrov writes that one of the sabotage targets in this country is the Nangarhar Valley. In the past 5 months, bandits dispatched from beyond the confines of the cordon [iz-za kordona] have blown up 36 times the ferroconcrete supports for an electricity transmission line leading to farms. Some days ago, in the vicinity of an irrigation complex, a school and several residential buildings for state farm workers were burned down. But the foreign mercenaries are receiving a resolute rebuff. Detachments of volunteers for the protection of the revolution have wrecked a number of sorties by the basmatches [members of a counterrevolutionary robber band in Central Asia during the civil war].

PRESENT STATE OF AFGHAN AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

LD061341 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the headline "New Masters for the Land" a 1,500-word dispatch by special correspondent B. Mokrousov from Kabul in which he discusses the present state of Afghan agriculture. He describes the problems being faced by the peasants in two farming cooperatives near Kabul, the foremost of which is water supply, and cites the tributes paid by officials of these cooperatives regarding help given by the government and the Soviet Union. He also notes the observation made by one of these officials to the effect that certain people are reluctant to join the cooperatives because they are being intimidated by "those who cannot reconcile themselves to the new life." Having characterized the main features of the agrarian reform since the April revolution and having observed that there have been "growing pains" in its implementation, Mokrousov cites Afghan Agriculture Minister Momand who scores the opposition to land reform offered by "yesterday's feudal lords" and also the "provocative actions" against land reform undertaken by "U.S. imperialists and Chinese chauvinists." Momand is cited as claiming that "more than 20 percent of the land handed over gratis to the peasants passed back into the hands of the rich landlords" under "CIA agent H. Amin." Momand ends by praising Soviet assistance in the agricultural sphere and stating that the most complex problems of transforming society are being resolved.

ASEAN-INDOCHINA RAPPROCHEMENT URGES; OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE HIT

LD070725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Yuryev article: "Preplanned Crisis: Washington and Beijing Fuel Tension in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The situation remains tense on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Following the well-known operation for the so-called "voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees," which was organized by the Thai authorities at the prompting of the Beijing hegemonists and the American imperialists, Thailand has drawn its troops up to the border and the infiltration of Pol Pot's men into Kampuchea is continuing under their cover. Skirmishes and exchanges of fire are continuing near the border.

Military provocations and armed interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs involving the use of Pol Pot's and other counterrevolutionary rabble are being accompanied by attacks on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, by accusations of their "aggressive actions" against Thailand, by complaints to the United Nations and by an appeal to the world public. As was only to be expected, the United States, China and states oriented toward them have used the clashes on the Kampuchean-Thai border to step up the propaganda war against Vietnam and the new Kampuchea.

Of course, the fiercest accusations and insults against Vietnam issued from Beijing. They stated unequivocally that "Thailand is not alone," that "China will take Thailand's side" and that Vietnam must be taught "a second lesson."

The Americans and Chinese did not confine themselves to verbal attacks. The United States, for example, urgently transferred to Thailand a large consignment of weapons, including artillery, tanks and aircraft. They are threatening to "fulfill all necessary obligations" under the 1954 Manila Pact and also under the 1962 American-Thai security treaty. And the Chinese have begun stepping up military preparations on the border with Vietnam. Storm clouds are also gathering over the Lao-Chinese border.

Thus, a crisis situation is being contrived in Southeast Asia, in which almost all the countries in the region are directly involved and which is a direct consequence of the political partnership between Washington and Beijing, which received a new boost to its development as a result of the recent meeting in Tokyo between J. Carter and Hua Guofeng. As the french newspaper LES ECHOS wrote, "prior to 23 June (meaning the start of the provocation on the border with Kampuchea--N. Yu.) China and the United States were playing at collusion.... Then on 24 and 25 June the game turned into a real alliance. Now both Beijing and Washington are simultaneously stating their readiness to fulfill their commitments with regard to Thailand. In short, to stage military interference...." Such actions by the United States and Beijing with regard to Kampuchea--actions being carried out with Thailand's assistance--remind one of the well-known Tonkin incident in 1964 when the Americans provoked clashes in the region of the Gulf of Tonkin and exploited them to initiate their aggressive war against the peoples of Indochina.

The main figures in this crisis situation--the United States, China and Thailand--are as one in their desire to weaken Vietnam as much as possible, to endeavor to destroy the fraternal unity of the three countries of Indochina and to wreck the process of the normalization of the situation in Kampuchea. But, apart from that, Washington and Beijing are also pursuing their own ends, to achieve which they are making use of their partners. [paragraph continues]

The United States, for example, within the framework of its overall policy of undermining detente has plainly been seeking an opportunity to supplement its efforts to fuel tension in the world with complications in such a traditionally explosive region as Southeast Asia and to try to restore in one form or another the Indochina link which had fallen out of its military-strategic chain as a result of its defeat in the war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In other words, it is seeking to create conditions either for a physical return to Indochina (on the pretext of giving urgent military assistance to Thailand the United States has already set up an air bridge to its former bases on Thai territory) or to knock together an ASEAN-based military-political grouping which would be part of the system of pro-American military blocs. And Beijing's actions in this region are dedicated to the task advanced by Mao Zedong in August 1965: "to be sure to secure Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore...." Proceeding from this, the Chinese leadership is working, above all, to smash Vietnam--the chief traditional barrier to China's southward expansion. In order to prepare its aggression against Vietnam China made active use of the "Kampuchean bridghead" during the years of Pol Pot's dictatorship. Now that it has been lost, the chief stake is placed on souring relations between Vietnam and Thailand and, on a wider plane, between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states.

It is legitimate to ask why Thailand has been chosen by Washington and Beijing as an instrument of their policy of pressuring the countries of Indochina. There are many reasons. Some of them are of an objective nature: the very extensive common border, the ethnic and linguistic proximity and the existence of contradictions rooted in remote antiquity. And not the least role is played by Thailand's longstanding territorial claims on Kampuchea.

Something else is more important, however. Washington and Beijing have evidently allowed for the fact that Thailand was for a long time on the U.S. side in its war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Many Thai figures, particularly among the military, were educated in the spirit of that policy. After the U.S. defeat and the American troop withdrawal from the Indochina region, it is true, a reappraisal of values began inside Thai ruling circles. The most realistically minded fitures advocated the normalization of relations with Vietnam, seeing that as an acceptable form of ensuring the coutry's independence security. Another section adhered to Thailand's traditional foreign policy tactics of playing on contradictions and taking the side of the stronger. As rapprochement grew between Washington and Beijing on an anti-Vietnam basis, the positions of those in Bangkok who gamble on this rapprochement were strengthened. Therefore one should hardly take seriously the references alleging that Thailand has returned to its former positions merely because of the introduction into Kampuchea of troops of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The further broadening of the conflict--particularly the involvement of external forces in it--is sharply at variance with the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia. The policy of those circles in the ASEAN countries which are inclined to rely too much on promised Chinese assistance is plainly shortsighted. Or have they forgotten how this Chinese "aid" turned out for Kampuchea? Or do they not remember Beijing's territorial claims on its neighbors? Or have the pro-Beijing militarized detachments led by Thai, Malaysian and other Pol Pots and Ieng Sarys abandoned the task of the armed overthrow of the existing regimes in those countries?

In this connection it is also appropriate to say the following: Perhaps some people in the ASEAN countries reckon that American aid and American influence on Beijing will safeguard them against Maoist intrigues. It would be very rash to hope for that. It is not inappropriate to recall that in April 1975 the pro-American Lon Nol regime was replaced by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot clique. A year earlier the Chinese had seized the Paracel Islands. At that time they were under the control of the Saigon regime, to which the United States had certain commitments but said nothing. Washington's line in Taiwanese affairs also attests that the United States can shut its eyes to the interests of its ally when this is to its own benefit.

It is hard to foresee at present how the United States will behave if the Chinese step up their activities to turn Thailand into a bridgehead for the conquest of all Southeast Asia. A Beijing policy of this sort certainly does not seem improbable or unrealizable if you remember that in the early seventies the pro-Beijing formations in Kampuchea numbered a few hundred men, but in 1975 they acceded to power. The strength of the pro-Beijing formations in Thailand now is many times what it was in Kampuchea 10 years ago. To this one should add the Pol Pot gangs which are presently on Thai territory and which are still acting against the people's power in Kampuchea, but it is not yet known where they will be sent by their Chinese masters when the hopelessness of using them in this salient becomes obvious to Beijing also.

Beijing and Washington strategists are also seeking to direct the countries of that region along the path of fueling tension in Southeast Asia. It was no coincidence that the aggravation of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border was pegged to the opening in Kuala Lumpur of the conference of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and their subsequent meeting with the heads of the U.S., Japanese, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand foreign policy departments. The westerners and the Chinese managed to get the Kuala Lumpur conference to adopt a number of documents containing attacks on Vietnam and Kampuchea and to ignore the latter's peaceful proposals.

At the same time certain members of the association do not wish to close the door to negotiations. There is a basis for such an earnest dialogue. The countries of Indochina pursue a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with regard to neighboring states. Proof of this is provided by the last conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, at which the readiness was expressed to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements with Thailand on mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and prevention of the use of their territory by other countries to mount subversive operations against the contracting parties. They also expressed readiness to discuss together the problems of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The proposal to create a demilitarized zone in the border regions of Thailand and Kampuchea is also of great significance.

Thailand and certain other countries, as evidenced by reports being received, hastened to reject those constructive proposals. Such a policy hardly accords with the national interests of the countries of Southeast Asia. Not only the countries of Indochina need peace, stability and tranquillity. The ASEAN states are no less interested in this. It cannot be considered normal when one side constantly puts forward constructive proposals while the other confines itself to making its assessments of these initiatives and waits for concessions. The normalization of relations is a two-way process, and the ASEAN countries will realize sooner or later that they, too, must travel their half of the way if they do not want outside forces to interfere in the region's affairs.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ARRIVES FOR 'BRIEF REST'

LD061550 Moscow TASS IN English 1542 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 August TASS--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, came to the Soviet Union today for a brief rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BCP PLENUM ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD060957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Sofia, 30 July, TASS--A BCP Central Committee Plenum has been held here and has decided to convene the 12th BCP Congress on 31 March, 1981.

In his speech at the plenum T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, stressed that socialist Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, will consistently defend peace and struggle to further develop and strengthen the relaxation of international tension.

The preparations for the congress, T. Zhivkov said, will be taking place in a complex international situation aggravated through the fault of reactionary and imperialist circles, especially of the United States. These forces hostile to peace have adopted a course of confrontation and increased tension, of a sharp turn away from the policy of detente to the policy of cold war.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries united in the socialist community, he noted, are powerful enough to defend their peoples' socialist gains and to ensure peace for them. We are convinced that there is at present no reasonable alternative to the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. The policy of imperialism, which is impertinently trying to dictate its wil' on other peoples and operating from a "position of strength," is a dangerous, shortsighted policy without any future.

At the present stage of social development, T. Zhivkov said, crucial historical tasks confront the international communist a.d workers movement. There is a pressing need to hold a more regular, multifaceted and constructive dialogue and to consolidate the unity and step up the joint action of members of our mighty movement.

The first secretary of the BCP Central Committee stated that the upcoming congress, whose work will take place in an atmosphere of complete unity and cohesion between party and people, will mark the start of a new period of profund qualitative changes in the development of Bulgaria's national economy and will be a vivid confirmation of the correctness of the BCP's course of further improving the working people's living standards and satisfying more fully their material and spiritual requirements. The main political question the delegates at the party forum will discuss is the further improvement of developed socialist society's political system.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GDR COUNTERPART

LD051932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow--Consultations were held in Moscow on Tuesday between the deputy GDR and Soviet foreign ministers, Bernhard Neugebauer and Igor Zemskov. During the discussion, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, international issues of joint interest were discussed.

HOURSE OF COMMONS REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN ASSESSED

LD062058 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] We follow now with "Glance at the British Scene." Valeriy Belyatskiy, political observer of the British section, assesses the report of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. This is what he writes:

The committee's report seems to me to deserve attention for at least two reasons. For one thing, the right conclusions: The report actually admits that the Soviet Union's actions in Afghanistan are not part of a Soviet strategy to extend its influence to the countries of the Persian Gulf or threaten Western oil supplies from that region. And such admissions strike a sober note when viewed against the background of all that talk among the British media and certain politicians about Soviet aggressiveness and the need to oppose it with military and political means. This argument is central to the entire anti-Soviet campaign in Britain and other Western countries, a campaign that has in recent months acquired an unprecedented scale. That being so, the conclusions contained in the report actually serve to show the people how unfounded and artificially cultivated this whole anti-Soviet campaign is.

But the report also deserves attention from another angle, from the standpoint of its recommendations to the Conservative government and to the governments of other Western countries that they exert pressure on the Soviet Union to make it withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. This prompts the question of whether such an attitude is not an attempt to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign country and whether there is any point to such appeals in general, considering that the Soviet Union has already proposed a political formula for solving the problem of Afghanistan. President Leonid Brezhnev has said repeatedly that Soviet troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Afghanistan as soon as the Afghan Government requests it and as soon as Western outside interference ends. In other words, the withdrawal of Soviet forces should crown a political settlement and not be a precondition for it. When one considers the Soviet Union's defense interests, and the interests of the lawful government in Kabul, it has to be admitted that the observance of this condition is logical and certainly not excessive. If that is so, one gets the impression that London and its associates across the Atlantic and in Beijing are jointly making efforts to delay a political solution of the Afghan problem. Indeed, London is not only verbally supporting the Afghan terrorist bands, which are trying to oust the government of Babrak Karmal and which it calls freedom-fighters. London is also giving them material and military support. Only recently THE SUNDAY TIMES, quoting Arab diplomatic quarters, reported that consignments of British arms and ammunition sold by Britain to certain Arab countries were being illegally turned over to bandit detachments operating against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The paper quoted an Arab diplomat who said this trade had been going on for some time. He added that judging from the talks held in London between the Foreign Office and one of the Afghan terrorist leaders, the British arms supplies were not expected to end.

But doesn't this suggest that London is taking advantage of the unsolved Afghan problem to further its own ends? This question is actually answered quite definitely by the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It says the West should extend its military interference outside Europe to defend regimes it considers convenient.

To judge from the Tory government's plans to organize a British interventionist rapid deployment minicorps, London is trying to galvanize its policy east of Suez and to find a place for itself in the West's overall adventurist policy worked out in Washington.

The fact that the committee's conclusions about the Soviet Union's defensive posture in Afghanistan contradict its own political recommendations does not appear to trouble its authors. In the final analysis the ends ought to justify the means.

SEROV REBUTS FINANCIAL TIMES ON THREAT TO IRAN

LD062050 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 August, TASS --TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Hardly a day passes without fabrications being made by certain bodies of the Western press about the Soviet Union's "aggressive plans" and its alleged "striving for expansion". The British FINANCIAL TIMES spread such a "hoax" on August 6. The newspaper published an article about a possible intrusion of the Soviet Union in Iran. Moreover, the newspaper writes about probable routes for such an intrusion.

What arguments does the London newspaper use to corroborate its allegations? It goes without saying that there are none whatsoever. The reference that the Soviet troops were in Iran during the Second World War (by the way, in accordance with the treaty concluded with the Iranian Government) cannot serve as such.

What is striking is the "ignorance" and "forgetfulness" of the authors of that article. Writing about foreign intrusions into Iran they did not forget to mention about the invasion of that country by Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C. However, they kept silent about repeated rapacious wars which Great Britain waged against Iran and Afghanistan from the middle of the last century, virtually turning those countries by the beginning of the century into its protectorate. Not a single word was said in the article about the plunder in Iran by British and American oil monopolies, and ruthless suppression of the national-liberation movement in that country by the Anglo-American colonialists.

Why did THE FINANCIAL TIMES need such interpretation of history and concoctions spun out of thin air about the "Soviet military threat" to Iran?

The aims of this ideological subversion, carried out on a large scale clearly at the instruction and prompting of American and British centres of "psychological warfare", is quite obvious. Firstly, they want to set Iran against the Soviet Union and vitiate relations between the two countries. Secondly, they want to divert attention of the public from the true threat to Iran, at whose shores an unprecedented U.S. naval armada is concentrated, from those real not invented plans of intrusion into Iran which are being worked out by Pentagon strategists.

This is what stands behind the lie about the "Soviet threat" which is being exaggerated by some bodies of the Western press.

FILIPPOV SEES WEST TO BLAME FOR PLIGHT OF TURKEY

LD061441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Turkey: Protracted Crisis"]

[Text] Ankara--It is the hot Turkish summer. Usually at this time the deputies of the Grand National Assembly are on vacation and calm prevails in political life. But this year everything has worked out differently. Parliament is sitting almost daily. There are demonstrations, grenade explosions and shooting in the streets of the cities.

In early April the term of office of F. Koroturk, Turkish head of state, expired. Since then parliament has seen more than 130 joint sessions of its upper chamber, the Senate, and its lower chamber, the Meclis. But no claimant to the post of head of state has been able to collect the necessary majority of votes. The reason is the fierce power rivalry between the two main bourgeois political forces--the ruling Justice Party and the opposition Republican People's Party.

Republican Turkey has never before known such a protracted presidential crisis. Observers note with alarm that parliamentarians, preoccupied with the presidential battles, are spending virtually no time on other questions and many important bills are not being discussed whether in the Senate or in the Meclis.

The country's acting president, I. Caglayangil, has assumed the role of intermediary with a view to finding a compromise formula between the rival groupings to overcome the parliamentary deadlock. In late July, with his help, a meeting was held between head of government S. Demirel, head of the Justice Party, and B. Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party. Problems of normalizing the situation, which has been exacerbated as a result of the terror unleashed by ultraright groupings and irresponsible leftist elements of the Maoist trend, were discussed. The state of emergency which was imposed in 20 of the 67 provinces as a measure to stop the anarchy is not yielding perceptible results. In the first 8 months of this year alone [as published] terrorism has taken about 1,800 human lives. The culminating period was July, when about 15 people died at the terrorists' hands every day. During that month K. Turkler, a well-known figure in Turkey's workers and trade union movement and member of the WPC, was killed.

The day before, Turkler was speaking at a conference of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (DISK). He said that the political terror is mainly spearheaded against supporters of Turkey's peaceful, independent and democratic development. The path to power for the forces of neofascism and obscurantism is being laid by the hands of murderers, under whatever slogans they may act, he noted. These forces have set the concrete task of suppressing all that is honest and advanced and isolating the country from its true friends in the international arena.

The Turkish working people have responded with a series of impressive demonstrations and strikes to the intrigues of the fascist extremists and Maoists, demanding that the authorities put an end to the raging violence. The extremists' actions have been condemned by 29 democratic organizations, including the Labor Party and the Socialist Workers Party. They have declared their determination to strengthen unity of actions in the struggle for democratic rights and to rebuff the extremists' provocations.

Naturally, the leaders of the Justice Party and the Republican People's Party must take all this into account. They have adopted a decision to formulate a range of measures to combat anarchy and to submit them for discussion by parliament as soon as possible.

B. Ecevit stated that his party will help the authorities in normalizing the political situation, and at the same time categorically stressed that he does not share the idea of creating "state security courts" endowed with wide powers. It is his conviction that in the present circumstances courts of this kind could be used as instruments for the suppression of the democratic rights and freedoms of the Turkish population.

A review of political events published in the newspaper CUMHURIYET notes that the nutrient medium for the growth of the extremist sentiments which are cunningly exploited by leftist and profascist elements is the economic disorders and the failure to resolve urgent social problems. In the Turkish countryside the process of the peasantry is increasingly being dispossessed and impoverished. Every year hundreds of thousands of deprived people are forced into the cities to swell the ranks of the unemployed. And unemployment is growing unchecked--today it is already over 3 million people. Approximately two-thirds of the unemployed are young people.

The cost of living is increasing. In the last 12 months prices for food almost doubled. And wages for the main strata of working people remain unchanged. More than 60 percent of the urban population live in houses without good amenities, sometimes having neither water nor electricity.

State sector enterprises are working to only approximately 50-70 percent of their capacities--the shortage of imported raw materials, spare parts, energy, fuel and capital investments is being felt acutely. Although the rate of inflation has fallen since last year, it is still a staggering 80 percent. The foreign trade deficit has become chronic, not having fallen below $2.5 billion in the last 5 years.

According to the local press Turkey's total foreign debts reached $18 billion at the beginning of this year. Loans and other forms of aid are being granted by the Western powers by no means disinterestedly. For instance, credits allocated for this year and agreement to postpone for 2 years the repayment of some debts on old loans measuring $3 billion were made conditional on demands which are onerous for the national economy.

Turkey had to devalue its currency and reduce the production of output in sectors competing with Western firms. It was forced to open its doors to foreign capital in key sectors of the economy and to grant it privileges. The government abandoned price controls on the domestic market and reduced the subsidies to state sector enterprises.

The economic disorders are largely a result of the one-sided, bloc policy foisted on Turkey by the United States and West Europe since World War II. As a member of NATO Turkey is forced to maintain an army of nearly half-a-million and to spend colossal resources on military needs. In this complex period, when the Turkish people are striving to break out of the clutches of economic and political dependence, efforts are being made to heap an additional military burden on their heads.

Washington, having lost its military and economic positions in Iran after the fall of the monarchy, is making every effort to entrench itself in Turkey. [paragraph continues

The United States associates the realization of these goals with, in particular, the new Turkish-American military agreement on the renewal of the U.S. lease on 26 military bases and sites located on Turkish territory.

The mighty wave of antiwar demonstrations which broke out in the June days when the NATO Council was in session in Ankara indicated convincingly that the Turkish people are against their country's being an outpost of American imperialism.

"No to NATO", "Down with the American bases"--chant the participants in rallies and meetings taking place in Ankara, Istanbul and other cities these days.

The well-known political figure Senator (S. Gyursoytrak) said in a speech in parliament that there could be only one way out of the crisis which has arisen for Turkey--achieving complete economic and political independence, rejecting the militarization of the economy and pulling out of NATO. A most important condition for eliminating existing difficulties, the senator stated, is the strengthening and expansion of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union. Our neighbor, he said, helped us lay the foundations of our heavy industry, pursuing no political or economic advantages. The genuinely good-neighborly relations between Turkey and the USSR accord with the two countries' national interests and the interests of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Many people here are aware that Turkey's future lies not along the path of the arms race and senseless confrontation in the interests of the West, but along the path of broad international cooperation and good neighborliness.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON ACTIVITIES OF PAKISTANI EMBASSY

LD062036 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 August, TASS--The press of Iran makes new disclosures of activities of Pakistan's Embassy in Tehran, directed against the interests of the Iranian people. The newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN carried a statement of the "Revolutionary Islamic Movement of Pakistan" Organization, in which, despite the denial by the Pakistani officials, it is asserted that Pakistan's Embassy in Tehran has actually turned into a branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Groups, directly linked with the embassy, it is said in the statement, put at the disposal of their American masters all information they get. Indeed, these groups, acting under the signboard of Islam, deliberately prejudice the cause of Islam and therefore the "Revolutionary Islamic Movement of Pakistan" deems it necessary to draw public attention to activities of the enemies of the peoples of Iran and Pakistan.

The Pakistani Embassy is known to have transmitted information intended for the U.S. CIA, through one of the largest American trade agencies, and after its closure and expulsion of the leaders of the agency, it was compelled to look for new ways of transmitting information to the Americans.

In the statement it is said that one of the American spies, Moktar Mahmud, worked in Iran under the "roof" of the branch of the "regional cooperation for development" organization which unites Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, where he was in the post of director. He established there an espionage counterrevolutionary centre and was linked with the Pakistani Embassy. Another group, formed at the embassy, functions under the direct observance of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry. It circulates counterrevolutionary rumours and discredits measures of the revolutionary authorities.

The statement of the "Revolutionary Islamic Movement of Pakistan" contains the demand that urgent measures be taken to stop such activities of Pakistan's Embassy.

AS-SADAT FOLLOWS 'LOGIC OF TREACHERY' IN DEALINGS WITH ISRAEL

LD041257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 5

[I. Tarutin "Rejoinder": "The Logic of Treachery"]

[Text] According to such an ancient and respected science as logic it followed, until now, that it is impossible to assert and deny something simultaneously.

Egypt's President as-Sadat has undertaken to refute logic. In an interview with the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Israel's decisions aimed at annexing Jerusalem, he asserted that he "will never agree with such measures by Tel Aviv." But at the same time the president stated: "I do not intend stopping halfway to peace. We will go on to the end together." You see, he "will never agree" but nevertheless "does not intend stopping."

It goes without saying that As-Sadat's experiments will not astound the scientific world. That he will go along with Israel to the end by order of the United States really does look like the truth. And as for the truth of the other assertion...the Knesset has already given a first reading to the bill to proclaim Jerusalem Israel's "indivisible" capital. No retaliatory steps have ensued from the Egyptian side. This is not surprising. Such is the logic of treachery.

U.S. EFFORT TO IMPEDE USSR-ARGENTINE ECONOMIC TIES HIT

LD070809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Silantyev report: "Argentina: Defending Independence"]

[Text] Buenos Aires--A new meeting with Buenos Aires, a vast rain-shrouded city.

This year Buenos Aires marked its 400th anniversary--it was founded on 11 June 1580. In the city center and in the old quarters you could hear the pounding of pneumatic drills, the creaking of cranes and the rumble of dump trucks. Many ramshackle houses and grandiose residences constructed in the last century were being demolished. And in their place concrete buildings, simple and compact, with air conditioner units projecting on the outside, are springing up like mushrooms after rain.

Unless this trend changes, Buenos Aires will eventually lose the appearance of a strictly European city and acquire a new face--it will be architecturally closer to the other Latin American capitals.

The urban construction boom is a result of favorable circumstances--a shortage of housing, increasing prices for apartments and other factors. But it by no means reflects the overall state of the Argentine economy, which is experiencing certain difficulties--high inflation, rising cost of living and other ills. But as Argentine experts explained to me, there are positive shifts. Thus, for instance, the level of inflation, which was over 300 percent a few years ago, has been approximately halved.

Argentina is strengthening advantageous economic ties with the Andean group of countries, the developing states and socialist countries.

The domestic political situation remains very complex. The military goverment which has been in power since March 1976 has promised to restore the country to constitutional rule by means of a dialogue with representatives of broad public circles. I recall how 4 years ago the military removed the civilian government from power, dissolved parliament and stopped--and in some cases banned--the activity of political parties. This leadership, in the opinion of the Argentine press, is moving very cautiously and slowly toward democratization of political life. The promised dialogue began only this year and has not yet taken on the wide nature which is sought by leading political parties, labor unions and representatives of the intelligentsia and the student body. However, the first step has been taken, and the Argentines pin great hopes for the future on it.

When I was last in Buenos Aires I witnessed increased interest in the Soviet Union on the part of the local press and television. This was explained by many circumstances, above all the presence of various Soviet delegations in the country. Soviet economists took part in the latest, fourth session of the Soviet-Argentine Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Our writers attended an international book fair there, at which a Soviet book pavilion was on display. The "Tbilisi" young people's dance ensemble visited Buenos Aires on tour, through the "Sputnik" youth tourism organization.

At that time many commentaries appeared in the local press in the development of Argentine-Soviet relations. It was mainly a question of economic and cultural ties. I discovered from conversations with leaders of Argentine ministries taking part in sessions of the Soviet-Argentine Joint commission that these ties are developing along an ascending line, are mutually advantageous and have by no means exhausted their potential.

"We are against the use of economic measures, particularly the use of trade in foodstuffs, to resolve political problems," A. Estrada, head of the Argentine delegation at the talks and secretary of state for trade and international economic negotiations, told me, explaining why Argentina refused to support Washington's "trade sanctions" against the Soviet Union. O. Aldo, deputy secretary of state for agriculture, noted on this score that the Soviet Union's additional purchases of Argentine feed grain despite Washington's ban are an example of an "excellent trade operation advantageous to both sides."

Let us recall that soon after Washington's declaration of an "economic boycott" against the USSR, Gen A. Goodpaster, an ardent supporter of cold war and "arm-twisting" specialist, visited Buenos Aires. In his wake the Argentine capital was visited by several other important Washington envoys in succession, who tried to use pressure to change the military authorities' decision and who appealed to certain circles in Argentina who advance "ideological differences: as a pretext for curtailing Soviet-Argentine economic ties."

The Argentines I spoke with, without concealing the differences in the two countries' sociopolitical systems, nonetheless noted that this does not hinder fine, good-neighborly and friendly relations between the states. Many of them said that by yielding to U.S. pressure Argentina would have done itself harm.

But the attempts to influence Argentina's independent foreign policy course have stopped. Soon after the signing of the communique on the successful results of the Soviet-Argentine joint commission's work in Beunos Aires, Washington started shouting again. Bergland, U.S. secretary for agriculture, irritatedly expressed displeasure over the expansion of Soviet-Argentine trade relations and threatened to encroach on Argentina's position on its traditional grain export markets in Europe and Japan.

In these conditions priority significance is attached to the question of Argentina's independent development, which is resolutely advocated by all the country's progressive forces.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS TKIBULI, ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING

LD061137 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Tkibuli: Problems and Prospects"]

[Excerpt] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was in Tkibuli for 2 days. He visited industrial enterprises and farms in the city and its zone, met with workers, rural working people and party, soviet and economic workers, inspected new construction sites and acquainted himself with the work of cultural and consumer service projects.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the Tsentralnaya enriching factory where he inspected an experimental industrial installation for obtaining thermally treated coal with a high ash content for the production of ferroalloys. In conversations with designers and those who created this installation he asked about the progress of start-up work and noted its importance for the needs of the republic's ferrous metallurgy. It was stressed that the thermal treatment of high-ash coal will allow expensive coke breeze to be completely excluded in the production of ferroalloys. During the conversations a high assessment was given to the work both of the designers of the new installation--specialists from the Gurzgiproshakht and Georgian Academy of Sciences Metallurgy institutes, and of construction workers--collectives of the Gruzugol repair and construction administration.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also visited other shops at the enriching factory and acquainted himself with the working and everyday conditions of the enterprise's workers, engineering and technical workers and employees. This familiarization was continued at the Vostochnaya-2 mine where there was a conversation on the prospects for using progressive methods for extracting coal and introducing modern machinery and in particular on the progress of preparations for cutting coal in horizontal seams using the latest mechanized complexes. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze then inspected cultural and consumer service facilities and public catering facilities at this mine and the S. Ordzhonikidze mine hostel and visited its subsidiary pig rearing unit.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also acquainted himself with the work of medical institutions and sports complexes and visited the miners' palace of culture where he inspected an exhibit at the museum of combat glory created here on a public basis.

An enlarged session of the party, economic and social aktiv of Tkibuli City and its zone was held, whose participants discussed progress in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and the tasks in giving a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

A report was delivered by G.S. Pkhakadze, first secretary of the Tkibuli Georgian CP Gorkom.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a long speech at the aktiv session.

Participating in the aktiv's work were Z.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and G.A. Andronikashvili, and B.D. Maldarashvili, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments.

PROCURACY WORKERS DISMISSED FOR 'FLAGRANT SHORTCOMINGS'

LD041055 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 July 1980 publishes on page 2 a 2,100-word article by V. Sharashenidze, Georgian SSR deputy prosecutor, under the rubric "Cadres: Strict Demands, Real Responsibility," and entitled "Watching Over the Law." The article deals with the dismissal of procuracy officials in the republic for "the display of private-ownership and money-grubbing tendencies inappropriate to a worker in the procuracy organs, for relaxing political and professional vigilance and for flagrant shortcomings and omissions in work...." Sharashenidze outlines the shortcomings of a number of officials and describes efforts to deal with the problem and to replace the offending officials with "scrupulous fighters for the observance of socialist legality." He expresses the hope that the public will perceive the present article as "another form of the procuracy organs' accountability to the population" and notes the importance of "justifying the working people's faith."

GEORGIAN KIDNAPPERS RECEIVE SENTENCES FOR APRIL 1979 CRIME

LD041059 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 July 1980 publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word interview by ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent I. Inoveli with G. Ekhvaya, member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court, following the trial of a group of people in Zugdidi for the kidnapping of an 8-year-old boy. The case is said to be "the last in a series of similar cases," no such cases having occurred since "all the republic's working people demanded that the courts deal with the utmost strictness with members of bandit gangs who have illegally deprived individual citizens of their liberty, demanding from relatives a ransom for their return and threatening to kill the hostage." It is reported that 10 people were on trial for the crime in question, which occurred in April 1971. Ekhvaya relates the circumstances of the crime and details of the accused, and states that four of the criminals were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and the others to varying terms. He adds that two of the gang--the ringleader Badri Naneishvili and Malkhaz Kintsurashvili--are still "evading their deserved punishment," but that "punishment for their inhuman crime will inevitably catch up with them."

REGIONAL PAPERS REPORT MID-JULY OBKOM PLENUMS

LD311401 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 July 1980 frontpages a 900-word UZTAG report under the general headline "At Party Aktiv Meetings" on party meetings held in Uzbekistan on 12 July. Karakalpakskiy and Perganskiy Obkom plenums both decided the dates for the next oblast party conferences, to be held in January 1981.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 July 1980 carries on page 3 a 100-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum" on a Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom plenum, held on a unspecified date. The plenum decided to hold the next oblast party conference in December 1980. The plenum was addressed by obkom First Secretary F.S. Sanakoyev.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA Belorussiya in Russian on 18 July 1980 carries on page 3 a 500-word BELTA report entitled "Pay Constant Attention to Work with Cadres" on a 17 July Minskiy Obkom plenum which discussed the improvement of the oblast party organization's work with leading cadres in the light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.A. Mikulich. The report also states that V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 19 July 1980 carries on page 2 a 400-word BELTA report entitled "Raise the Standard of Management" on an undated Gomelskiy Obkom plenum which heard reports on the work of Zhlobin City and Khoynikskiy Rayon party organizations in raising the total grain harvest and increasing the production and improving the quality of fodder.

The plenum also discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing the 25th party congress directives and the CPSU Central Committee decisions on strengthening party ranks and educating young communists. A report was delivered on this subject by obkom Second Secretary F.A. Tsekhanovich. N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, reportedly took part in the plenum.

ABKHAZSKIY PLENUM DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD061145 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Work Better Tomorrow Than Today: From the Abkhazskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress is gaining momentum in the cities and villages of Abkhaziya at this time. Labor collectives are reviewing socialist pledges adopted earlier and are outlining greater heights for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for 1980--the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

An Abkhazskiy Georgian CP Obkom plenum has discussed what must be done to insure that we work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today.

A report entitled "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Abkhazskaya Oblast Party Organization in Implementing its Decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's Instructions Set Forth in the Speech at the Plenum and in Giving a Worthy Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress" was delivered by B.V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Georgian CP Obkom.

The plenum participants noted with satisfaction that the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of multinational Abkhaziya, together with all Georgian working people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev which are steadily implementing the course of the 25th CPSU Congress toward our motherland's economic and defense might and raising the Soviet people's living standard.

Thanks to the tremendous concern displayed by the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the prosperity of national state formations, under the leadership of party organizations the Abkhaziya working people have achieved considerable successes in economic and cultural building in the past years.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the rate of growth of industrial production in the autonomous republic rose by 24.6 percent in comparison with 1975, and labor productivity increased by 25 percent. In 1976-1980 R39 million more fixed capital was commissioned than in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. In 4-4.5 years the agricultural working people fulfilled the 5-year plan for the procurement of citrus fruits and high quality tea. The material production sphere is expanding, the working people's living standard is rising, and their cultural, trade and consumer services are improving.

The Abkhazskaya ASSR has also successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan in terms of all the main indicators. Industrial workers have sold output above theplan worth almost R7 million, and new successes are being achieved by construction workers and working people in agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

However, the plenum noted, there are still considerable shortcomings in the autonomous republic's economic, cultural and social development. Targets are not being fulfilled for the production of many important types of industrial output, the assimilation of resources for the erection of housing and municipal services projects and the commissioning of fixed capital. The work of transport, means of communications and the services sphere does not fully meet requirements. A lag has begun to show in agriculture in meeting the 5-year plan targets for the production of grain tobacco, fruit, grapes and eggs and in establishing perennial plantations.

The plenum participants spoke with particular concern of the fact that public order and socialist legality is still being violated in the autonomous republic. There are serious problems and omissions in educational work. All this is a result of the fact that party organizations have still not fully mastered the comprehensive method of ideological-political, labor and moral education of the working people.

The resolution adopted outlines a comprehensive program for improving mass political and organizational work directed toward the successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and expressed firm confidence that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations will do everything to ensure a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

The plenum resolved to convene the next Abkhaskaya Oblast Georgian CP organization conference--the 35th--on 26 December, 1980.

LATVIAN CP SCHEDULES CONGRESS FOR 29 JAN 1981

LD060829 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 1 August, 1980, front-pages the 200-word resolution of the 31 July Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum "On Convening the Next, 23d Latvian Congress." The first point of the resolution states that the congress is to be convened 29 January 1981.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY KOMSOMOL MEETING--A meeting of the aktiv of the Khabarovskiy Kray Komsomol organization was held today in Khabarovsk. Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Novoselov, first secretary of the kray Komsomol committee, made a report on the tasks of the kray Komsomol organization in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and implementing Comrade Brezhnev's instructions contained in his report at the plenum. While praising the positive work achievements of Komsomol members in the kray, the meeting noted that some Komsomol city and rayon committees and primary Komsomol organizations have failed to sufficiently organize young men and women to raise production efficiency and work quality and search for a fuller use of internal reserves. Some Komsomol organizations in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Amursk and Bikin and rayons in Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast have allowed the existence of formalism in assuming pledges and in summing up the results of socialist competition among young workers. They have also failed to devote proper attention to morale and material stimulation of those participating in competitions and to the active dissemination of leading experience and valuable innovations. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 80 SK]

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES SOCIALIST PROPERTY SAFETY

AU301037 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] A session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium was held yesterday. The presidium listened to and discussed a report by Nadanbayev, Kazakh minister of food industry, on ensuring observance of legislation involving the safety of socialist property at enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction. The presidium noted that the ministry had taken steps to strengthen state discipline, to increase the protection of socialist property and to use material resources and money in a thrifty manner. At the same time the measures taken by the ministry have been insufficiently effective, have not fully met the legal requirements and have failed to ensure the safety of state property. The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Ministry of Food Industry to take resolute steps to eliminate shortcomings in observing legislation involving the safety of socialist property.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium listened to a report by (Panikeyev), chairman of the Kazakh Union of Consumers' Societies, on the progress made in implementing the Kazakh Supreme Soviet decision on improving trade services for the rural population. The session noted that the level of organizational and economic activity in consumers' societies still did not fully meet the requirements of the 25th party congress and of the July and November Central Committee plenums and the Kazakh Supreme Soviet decision. In a decision which was adopted, the presidium noted shortcomings in the work performed by the Kazakh Union of Consumers' Societies in implementing the Kazakh Supreme Soviet decision on the state of and measures for improving cultural, consumer and trade services for the republic's population in the light of the 25th party congress decisions, and ordered an improvement in the efficiency and quality of work in the system of consumer societies and a significant improvement in trade services and communal catering in the countryside.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium listened to a report by Yerkimbekov, Kazakh minister of culture, on the progress made by the republic's cultural and art establishments in preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party. The session of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined other issues.

MINISTERIAL BOARD NOTES LAG IN POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

AU060938 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tasks for speeding up the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 were discussed at a recent expanded board session of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification with Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, in the chair. It is noted that the construction of the first of the four electric power stations with a total capacity of 15 million kilowatts had accelerated. The second turbine aggregate is being prepared for commissioning, and operations are in progress at the third one.

At the same time the plan for the construction and commissioning of capacities is still not being fully handled. The board demanded that the shortcomings be efficiently eliminated and the power blocks of the first stage of the station be commissioned in time. The second power block is scheduled to be put into operation in September, the third one in October and the fourth one by the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. The board session also discussed prospects for developing the republic's power grids and other issues. Participating in the board session were Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; (Bukashev), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Kozhevnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification; Shchadov, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry; Isayev, Pavlodarskiy obkom first secretary; and Baturov, Kazakh minister of power and electrification.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SOVIET GRAIN HARVEST

ID061942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Grain harvesting is now underway in all the union republics. According to figures released by the USSR Central Statistical Administration for 4 August, cereals and legumes have been harvested on 35,700,000 hectares, more than a quarter of all the sown area. Grain has been threshed on 25 million hectares. The high rates of harvesting on leading farms is ensured by the Ipatovo method, (?mass) combine work in which machine operators replace each other on the units every 4 hours, and by the transport of the harvest in large-capacity, trailer trucks. The delivery of grain to elevators and reception points is in full swing. Many farms and rayons are competing for worthily meeting the 25th CPSU Congress and have reconsidered their pledges, proposing greater grain sales to the state.

Along with the grain harvest in the country, procurement of fodder is underway. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on nearly 60 million hectares.

CURRENT GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTING SITUATION REVIEWED

ID061149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 1

[D. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Summer Field Complex"]

[Excerpt] Harvest work is speeding up in the Volga area. In Saratovskaya Oblast 28 percent of the grain has been cut; 59 percent has been cut in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are harvesting 200,000-250,000 hectares of grain per day. Competition among farmers is headed by the grain growers of Kalachevskiy Rayon. Already their grain sales are counting toward the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The initiative by farms which are selling grain to the state in an orderly and disciplined manne eserves every encouragement. However, the editorial office is receiving reports to the effect that in a number of places kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in no hurry to fulfill this first commandment. In some places a lot of grain has accumulated on threshing floors. It is natural that farm leaders should want to perform additional, careful work on the grain in fine weather and keep the leftovers for forage purposes. Nobody objects to this, especially if the farms have the proper equipment for this additional work [podrabotka]. But they must bear in mind that the sky above the threshing floor will not always be clear and that irregular grain deliveries to reception centers make their work much more difficult.

At the end of July and beginning of August many field operations have fallen due simultaneously. At the moment fodder procurement requires special attention. The conditions this year have made this work extremely difficult in a number of places. Suffice it to say that in the RSFSR the first cutting of grass has been carried out on only 55 percent of the area. The figures are even lower in Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. Yes, the weather has been a hindrance and is likely to continue to be so, but in theory there has been enough time to surmount the difficulties. And it is a pity that this has not yet happened everywhere. Having oriented themselves initially toward the procurement of large quantities of hay, some farms are slow to switch to laying in cured hay and silage from grasses and manufacturing dehydrated fodders. In a number of places the productivity of units manufacturing dehydrated fodder is low; the machines operate in only one shift and intermittently at that; all areas do not yet have fodder production quality control services.

Local soviets, economic organs and production organizers must work persistently and energetically to eliminate these shortcomings. Farmers in the Non-Chernozem Zone and other regions where the mass harvest has not yet been started must concentrate material and technical resources and manpower on fodder procurement. And in areas where the grain harvest is currently under way fodder production subunits must be kept up to strength. Yet there are reports that in some places equipment and men are being transferred from fodder production detachments and links to other work. This is a shortsighted and uneconomical decision.

The summer is at its height. The field complex, comprising a variety of operations, is operating at full power. A lot of work remains to be done and it must be honorably accomplished.

MYANNIK VIEWS FINANCIAL AUTONOMY ON ESTONIAN SOVKHOZES

LD061549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Estonian Agricultural Minister Kh. Myannik article: "Weak Links in Financial Autonomy"]

[Text] Back in 1967 Estonian sovkhozes were among the first in the country to begin to master the elements of work on the basis of full financial autonomy.

During the first 10 years of work by the Estonian sovkhozes on the new basis, the yield of grain crops increased from 17.4 to 25.9 quintals per hectare, potatoes yeild increased from 138.8 to 160.3 quintals and hay from perennial grasses from 22.7 to 36.5 quintals. At the same time milk yields per cow increased on average from 2.970 to 3.443 kg. It is important to note that during these same years the profits calculated per 100 hectares of cultivated land more than doubled and labor productivity doubled.

Other indicators can also be cited as evidence of the working efficiency of the republic's sovkhozes. Unfortunately, of late the effectiveness of autonomous financing relationships has begun to wane and certain indicators of farms' activities have fallen.

We are very worried that the results of work on sovkhozes are now lower than on kolkhozes. Let us take the last agricultural year which has been quite difficult for the Baltic region. Production indicators on all farms were somewhat lower than usual, nevertheless, the grain yields per hectare on the republic's kolkhozes were over 2 quintals more than on sovkhozes and the potato yield was 13 quintals higher. The basic livestock raising indicators on sovkhozes also decreased by almost the same proportions. Eight sovkhozes in the republic showed a loss. About R1 million were assigned to cover their losses.

It is our profound conviction that planning and financial organs have begun gradually to depart from those principles which were laid down in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the transfer of sovkhozes to full financial autonomy. Responsibility must also be lodged with agricultural organs and of course with the republic's Agricultural Ministry which have only hesitantly opposed this undesirable process and which have themselves often attempted to impose petty directives upon the sovkhozes from above. So it has transpired that instead of reducing the number of planning indicators imposed from above on sovkhozes, they began gradually to increase. Now there are more than 100 of them. The sowing plan for various crops, and the plan for laying in silage and cured hay, and the procurement plan for poultry...are all established for sovkhozes from above.

Now that the republic's farms are provided with highly skilled cadres, this type of "administration" reduces specialists' initiative and often places farms in quite a difficult position. I will cite one example: In Vilyandiskiy Rayon, as a result of planning sowing areas from above, 1,000 hectares of grain crops were grown on peat bogs where they produce low yields.

As is known, the Finance Ministry requires proposals from farms on planning sovkhoz income in April when there are no initial data to determine income. The finance officials' attitude is understandable of course: Without income plans you cannot draw up a draft state budget. But is it not better to do it somewhat differently; to ask sovkhozes in April for estimates of future profits and then in December, when the industrial finance plan [promfin plan] is drawn up, to amend as necessary the income plans on the basis of the concrete data for the preceding period?

A few words must also be said about sovkhozes' wage funds: This fund increases, as is known, as the sown area increases and the livestock numbers increase. All these indicators are extensive-type indicators. The wage fund should be made dependent upon the growth of crop yields, milk yields and so on.

It must be noted that one reason for the decreased profitability of our farms is the increase in prices of industrial products and of services rendered to agriculture. After all, in the last 4 years basic production expenditure on fuel and lubricants has increased by 45 percent, on chemicals by 68 percent and on spare parts and repair materials by 47 percent. Of course we are now buying more machines, chemicals and fuel. However depreciation of fixed capital is growing not only because of this but also to a considerable extent because of the increase in prices of equipment and capital construction. It is no secret that spending on industrial products is growing considerably faster than receipts from the sale of additional agricultural produce obtained as a result of the acquisition of the machines, fuel, construction materials and so on.

Such, very briefly, are the thoughts which arise if we look back over the path traveled by Estonian sovkhozes under conditions of full financial autonomy. Much of what was adopted must definitely be preserved. Thus, in our view, the existing system of finance and credit for sovkhozes must be preserved. The rules in force for material and technical supply to farms can also be preserved. But as for the planning of production from above, it seems to us that certain changes must be implemented here. In our opinion a unified plan must be determined from above for sovkhoz sales to the state of the basic types of produce for the 5-year plan period (broken down into individual years). Ceilings for the delivery of produce for public requirements and for sales of this produce to workers must also be established from above. But this must be counted without fail toward plan fulfillment. Higher organs must establish for farms plans for sales of industrial products and also for the volume of extraction, transportation and application of peat and lime, since this work is fulfilled out of the state budget. Finance organs, of course, have the right to determine many indicators for sovkhozes: the extent of payments into the budget for fixed production capital appropriations from the state budget, ceilings for long-term credit, the targets for centralizing resources for financing scientific research.

It seems to us that the higher organs should have significant rights in planning capital investments too. It is expedient to plan from above: the volume of state capital investments and construction and installation work, the commissioning of fixed capital in monetary terms, indicators for capital construction, and also itemized lists which are established by union organs, ceilings for construction and installation work being fulfilled under contract and draft planning limits.

But the remaining indicators--on labor, on introducing new equipment and technology, on finances and others--must be determined on the actual farms, which will make them strictly conform to established norms, taking account, of course, of recommendations of advanced science.

The process of improving financial autonomy, as indeed all other similar processes, is an endless one. What yesterday suited many people today proves unsuitable. It seems to us that this is how we must act too when choosing ways of further deepening financial autonomy. The quest in this sphere must continue.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AZERBAIJAN COTTON HARVEST

LD061037 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "All Efforts into the Struggle for a Large Cotton Harvest in the Republic; Conference at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference held at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was devoted to the progress of work in ensuring the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted by the republic's cotton growers for the final year of the 5-year plan. Leaders of cotton-sowing rayons, republic agricultural and other ministries and departments and executives of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers took part in its work.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

The republic party aktiv meeting, he said, discussed in detail the tasks facing agricultural workers, including cotton growers, in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. The measures outlined by the aktiv must be at the center of the daily work of party, soviet and agricultural organs.

The information reported by the comrades at today's conference is evidence that the cotton crop in the republic is normal, the work done has produced results and we have a good basis for obtaining a record harvest. However this fact must on no account give rise to a feeling of complacency. The most crucial period has now come for the work in the fields--the period when a large cotton harvest is amassed. And the successful fulfillment of that responsible and honorable socialist pledge--providing the country with at least 800,000 tons of Azerbaijan cotton--will largely depend on the extent to which tending flattened plants, plant cultivation and other measures are organized in a timely and organized manner.

At present the most critical problem is irrigation water, which is limited in the republic. The Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Water Resources must deal with this question profoundly and comprehensively, place the resources of rivers, wells and artesian wells at the service of the harvest, and make comprehensive use of all the real potential. The main reserve in this important matter is the rational expenditure of water, the organization of nighttime irrigation everywhere, the implementation of strict monitoring of irrigation and the widespread utilization of progressive irrigation methods. Besides cotton the maximum possible amount of water must be allocated to the irrigation of fodder crops.

The high levels of cotton production planned in each rayon, which greatly exceed the planned targets, will also require a large quantity of material and technical resources--cotton harvesting and other agricultural machines, transport and fertilizer, particularly phosphoric fertilizer. For this reason there must not be a formal approach to their supply to rayons and farms. The republic State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the Azerselkhozkhimiya Association and other departments and ministries must seek out as quickly as possible additional opportunities for helping rayons, examine all needs and claims thoroughly and take measures to satisfy them to the maximum. In a word the rayons must receive everything they need.

At the same time internal reserves at local levels which are still under used should be brought into operation. It is mainly a matter of raising efficiency in the utilization of machinery on hand and the quality of its repair and operation. A considerable part of the harvest will be gathered by machines in the forthcoming cotton harvesting campaign. In this connection the preparation of cotton harvesting machines for the "white harvest" requires particular attention.

Taking increased demands into consideration it is necessary to build additional asphalt areas for the drying of cotton on farms and at procurement centers and to fully prepare all cotton cleaning machinery. The Azglavenergo is obliged to tighten control over the uninterrupted supply of electricity for agricultural needs.

There is only a short time left, Comrade Aliyev said, until the start of the harvest campaign. And over the period of the forthcoming month's campaign of accumulating a large cotton harvest it is necessary to raise in every way the sense of responsibility of every leader and farmer and to mobilize the field workers toward the successful achievement of the main goal--the attainment of a record raw cotton harvest. The center of gravity in the activity of the corresponding republic ministries and departments must be moved to the fields where it is essential to resolve efficiently and specifically all problems which arise.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that cotton growers and all the republic's agricultural workers will honorably fulfill the large and crucial tasks set for them by the party in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and will mark the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress with worthy deeds.

Taking part in the conference's work were G.Kh. Ibragimov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and I.N. Askerov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijin CP Central Committee Bureau.

BRIEFS

RAPE PRODUCTION--Moscow, 31 July, TASS--Rape, a crop new to many regions of the country, has come into the agricultural cycle; harvesting of rape is beginning now. Rape occupies a large area for a newcomer--about 100,000 hectares. Where earlier rape was better known to farmers in the western regions, it is now known in Siberian and Far Eastern farms. Rape occupies over 20,000 hectares in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chitinskaya Oblast, Transbaykal region. In the harsh conditions of a short and cool summer, it is possible here to get a yield of 400-600 quintals of green mass to the hectare, more than and other crop yields. Provision for production of rape seed for local farms has already started in the Transbaykal region. Siberian scientists are linking this crop with new opportunities for the development of animal husbandry in the Far East. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0831 GMT 31 Jul 80 LD]

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS AIRBORNE TROOPS JUBILEE

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[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] On 1 August a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people and servicemen from the capital's garrison devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Airborne Troops was held in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting presidium included Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal Avn A.I. Koldunov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; V.I. Drugov, CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Col Gen. G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, officers, veterans of the Airborne Troops and representatives of the capital's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Maj Gen S.M. Smirnov, chief of the Airborne Troops Political Department. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

Greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, were read out.

Col Gen D.S. Sukhorukov, commander of the Airborne Troops, spoke at the meeting.

In celebrating their glorious jubilee, he said, the airborne servicemen assure their dear party and the Soviet Government and people that, like the entire personnel of our armed forces, they are prepared to fulfill any order of the motherland and are filled with the desire to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Hero of socialist Labour V.M. Yasinkovskiy, a lathe operator at the Avantgard machine building plant and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, addressed warm words of greetings to the airborne servicemen on behalf of Moscow working people. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Maj Gen Avn P.R. Popovich and international calss master of sport and USSR parachute sports champion I.S. Kryuchkova addressed warm congratulations to the Airborne Troops.

Those taking part in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.